The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Comments of the English Press upon the Presidents' Messages.

MR. LINCOLN'S POPULARITY IN FRANCE.

Two War Vessels "for the Emperor of China" Nearly Finished at Bordeaux.

A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROPOSED.

The mails by the Cunard steamer *Africa*, comprising dates as late as Dec. 26, reached this City via Boston yesterday morning.

Our foreign correspondence and interesting extracts from our files are appended.

The extraordinary and unprecedented performance of the Cunard steamer *Scotia* upon her last passage out has already been remarked upon. From Sandy Hook to Cape Clear she was seven days and three-quarters, from New-York to Queenstown eight days, a feat unprecedented. From New-York to the Mersey the time was eight days 21 hours, including all stoppages.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Modification of the Mexican Programme—Mr. Lincoln's Popularity—An Indorsement from M. Labeulaye—The Congress not Abandoned—The Rebel Vessels at Bordeaux.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 25, 1863.

On all sides we hear it said that the Emperor is going to modify his Mexican programme, *because* the national cause in the United States appears to be on the point of triumphing. We are therefore to infer that the Emperor believed the disruption of the Union final when he undertook the "civilization" of Mexico, and that this grand scheme of "civilization", was simply an experiment, based on a contingency, and in no sense a high moral act. Were we not, then, right, after all, in the start, in attributing the otherwise inexplicable project to the Jecker loan speculation, and the gold mines of Sonora?

But now the Archduke Maximilian finds it impossible to enter into the Emperor's schemes, because His Majesty is unable to furnish him the guarantees he demands, and the talk is that M. de Montholon will be authorized to go back to the republican system, and to call upon the Mexicans to elect a President in the place of Juarez, the candidate to be a renegade from the Juarez party! For the present all this is mere hypothesis, but it is, nevertheless, a logical and probable issue to the dilemma.

The papers here announce that application has been made to Mr. Lincoln, as I told you two months ago would be done, for a recognition of the new order of things in Mexico, and that Mr. Lincoln not only rejected it, but added that under no circumstances would the people of the United States permit a monarchy to be set up on their frontiers. The Men that France could make such a proposition to the United States seemed so absurd as to induce you to question its truth; but it must be borne in mind that this Emperor never hesitates to ask for whatever he wants, however unreasonable it may be, as for example his two utterly absurd attempts at mediation in the United States, and that also in the perplexing search after a possible solution for the Mexican dilemma he would naturally proceed by the system of elimination. It is a settled policy of this Government not to go to war with the United States for Mexico, and if it be true, therefore, that President Lincoln has given the French Government to understand that a monarchy in Mexico will bring a war with the United States, then that part of the programme is eliminated, and the Emperor may fall back on the Republic, but with a tool of his own in the place of Juarez.

The popularity of Mr. Lincoln has been as much advanced abroad by his late acts as in the United States. His maintenance of the act of Emancipation in his Annual Message has given immense satisfaction to all those not prejudiced by special reasons for the rebellion, and his sagacity, straightforwardness and honesty in the midst of such confusion and excitement called from M. Laboulaye the other day at the College de France before an immense audience of the *élite* of the intellectual world, the exclamation that Mr. Lincoln was "a greater man than Cæsar!" So, too, I heard a leading French politician say lately: "You Americans don't appreciate Mr. Lincoln at his proper value. *No monarch in Europe* could carry on such a colossal war in front while harassed by so many factions and fault-finders behind. *No, you don't give him his due.*" From an European point of view the merit of Mr. Lincoln is, in effect, immense; but in a Republic it is the people and not the President who carry on the war. The personal compliment paid to Mr. Lincoln in the above remark is, however, none the less valuable, and on every side I hear people begin to say that Mr. Lincoln *will merit more than a biography—he will merit a history.*

It is certain that the Emperor is making the most strenuous efforts to bring together some sort of a Congress, in order as much to save his diplomatic prestige as to give himself an advantage in case war should result from the present complications.

The movements of the party of action in Italy are watched at Paris with much interest. In Hungary, also, movements are taking place which must force the monarchs of Europe to wish that a Congress, such as that proposed by Napoleon, were possible. Even the people of Germany are trying to provoke a war, hoping thereby to consummate their unity under one head—which head will be the most liberal and popular of German monarchs, the Grand Duke of Baden-Baden. It is to be regretted that the Liberal party in Italy, in Hungary, in Poland, in Germany, and in France, has not a chief in diplomacy and in intrigue as generally accepted as a chief in political organization, as Garibaldi is as a chief in military movements. But as a political leader, Garibaldi is too frank, too open, too confiding, not to be thwarted at every step by the more cunning and unscrupulous agents the Governments send against him.

Two of the Confederate ships at Bordeaux are about finished. One of these is a ram, and is said by some American gentlemen who have just visited these vessels—for there seems to be little difficulty in seeing them—a most formidable engine of war. The other is a beautiful frigate, which is having her bottoms placed on the inside. The outer side is a thick wall of wood, while the inner side is formed of two layers of iron, not very thick. The workmen insist upon it that they are working for the Emperor of China, and do not at all enjoy the joke when told that they are working for the *Rat de Prusse!*

M. Thiers made yesterday his first speech of any length in the new Chamber. The subject was the new loan of 200 millions of francs demanded by the Minister of Finance, and M. Thiers spoke on an amendment offered by himself reducing this loan to half the sum. The subject was therefore a dry one, but the speech throughout was marked by the good taste and the conciseness and clearness which mark all of this illustrious statesman's efforts. He promised, in the commencement, that on a future and more appropriate occasion he would inform the House why he had returned to political life, and what he thought of the political situation in general.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Company is being formed here for laying down a telegraph commencing at Cape Finisterre, touching at Lisbon, and crossing the Atlantic to the South American coast at the point where the Atlantic is narrowest. The telegraph will then run up the American coast to the West India Islands and then to the United States.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of Thackeray—The Presidents' Messages—Flowers of Tory Rhetoric—Rumor of Peace—Improper New-Yorkers—Policy of Earl Russell—A Roman Catholic Judge—How England is Governed.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1863.

Michael Angelo Titmarsh—Pendennis—William Makepeace Thackeray is no more! He died the night before Christmas Eve, suddenly, alone. He retired ill at night, but refused attendance, and hoped to be better in the morning. He had completed four parts of a novel, announced in the *Cornhill*, from which his large public was anticipating its usual satisfaction, but he will delight us no more. He has died at fifty-two, in the full vigor of his powers, and few literary men in England could be regretted more. With the strange reputation of being a cynic, Mr. Thackeray was one of the gentlest, kindest, softest-hearted of men, always doing good-natured things, and always imposed upon. He was absurdly sensitive to criticism, and irritated and grieved that any one should fancy him ill-natured. It seems but yesterday that he was a young artist, writing his "Irish Sketch Book," but the world moves on and we grow old apace. The youthful "Boz" who wrote "Pickwick," and to whom we gave that nice ball the other day at the Park Theatre, is a very gray grandfather now—hale, hearty, active indeed, and likely to live long, for he looks very tough, but on the wrong side of fifty. However, this is not much in England. A man's best time here is from fifty to seventy, for work, and perhaps for enjoyment.

The two Presidents' Messages have been printed, side by side, in the London papers. I do not think the comments in these papers of much consequence, but the virulence of some of them is characteristic. Their spite is chiefly aimed at the Proclamation of Amnesty which accompanies the Message of Mr. Lincoln. The chief Tory organ speaks of this as "the most wonderful State paper that ever emanated from a bewildered brain and a vindictive heart since James II., just before he was driven from Ireland, offered to pardon the majority of his subjects," &c. "The moral enormity of his ukase is without precedent." "Astonishing folly and devilish malignity." "Such an edict as might be drawn up by Buncher and Charles Sumner, and countersigned by Robespierre and Marat." "Frantic ebullitions of ferocious insolence and bloodthirsty menace."

I have culled these blooming flowers of rhetoric from the organ of the all but dominant party in England, to show you how the mercy which the President offers to rebels in arms is accepted by their friends on this side of the Atlantic. But, after all that is said, one truth remains. The Message and Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln bear the impress of success and confidence—that of Mr. Davis has in it the energy and desperation of a forlorn hope.

With the Messages came a rumor of a dispatch from Lord Lyons, predicting speedy peace. It was probably meant to affect the markets. The general impression is that the war will last two years longer. By that time it is presumed the large armies of the South may be beaten and dispersed, and the more important positions occupied. The *Times* adheres to its old opinion than then the real difficulty of conquest will begin. Difficulties there will be, no doubt, but a strong Government, supported by a united people, must be able to overcome them. Great empires have always been built up by war, conquest and subjugation, and the course of empire seems likely to be the same in the New World as in the Old.

Our Tory organ is not better pleased with the conduct of the people of New-York than with the manifestoes of President Lincoln. The New-Yorkers will not put on mourning like the Poles, nor emulate the sober sadness of the South. No—

"Young and old, rich and poor are frolicking and dancing with glee among the crashing ruins of the commonwealth. The shoddy merchants are rolling in wealth and contentment, the speculators disport themselves on 'Change, the peacocks of Broadway are flaunting their golden plumage over the graveyards of the dead, the battlefields where the dying are writhing in their last agony. It is a sad and humiliating spectacle. All Rome walked in black after the news of the Caudine Forks. The news of Fredericksburgh, of Chancellorsville, or Chickamauga, the tidings of some 20,000 more of killed and wounded, are but the after-dinner talk of New-Yorkers—the anecdotes that beguile the tedium of the partners in a whist. New-York, like some obscene bird, grows fat upon slaughter, and flaps its 'condor wings over the carnage of its sons.'"

I do not know as this will be considered pleasant reading; but it may interest you to know how the aristocracy of England regards the situation. And it may also be satisfactory to know that this feeling is perfectly impotent. It can neither harm the North nor help the South, and is all the more bitter because powerless. Earl Russell is, for the present, master. He does as he likes in respect to the foreign policy of England. He is supposed to be acting in concert with Russia and Austria in the Danish matter; and the seizure of the *Pampero*, and the punishment of all persons engaged in fitting out the *Rappahannock*, which escaped from Sheerness, show that he means to have no difficulty with the North. If the claims of American merchants for losses by the *Florida* and *Alabama*, and other Anglo-Confederate cruisers were now pressed, I think they would be paid, as the cheapest and most satisfactory method of preserving peace between the two countries.

As soon as America became a great naval power, she became also an important ally or a dreaded enemy. The united navies of England and America could hold the empire of the seas. England, with such an ally, would fear France no longer. All sentiments of kindred, language, religion, &c., go for little. It is a question of interest alone. England has everything to hope or everything to fear from America. It is not strange that the Government should see that it was their interest to have the great Western Power for a friend and not for a foe. And neither Palmerston nor Russell can tell how soon such a friend may be needed. They have refused to enter the Congress. The Emperor is doing his best to get the other Powers to join him in a Congress without England, which would be, in effect, a combination against her. In such a case, England would look for an ally across the Atlantic.

I do not say that this policy is matured—it is maturing. Every Northern success makes it more desirable. As long as the Southern cause seemed hopeful it gratified the feelings of England to look forward to a weakened and divided America. Even now, there is a very mixed feeling, but the policy of the Government is clear enough, and nothing but a vote in Parliament is likely to change it.

Australia, which has now about a population of two millions, is beginning to talk very sausily to the mother country. It has a grievance. It appears that a small colony on the southwest coast is quite willing to receive convicts, and have the advantage of their labor. But the great southeastern district forbids the importation—says they are sure to come to them by land or sea, and that they will not be cursed with the crime of England. They will become rebels first, and declare their independence. The English authorities will not provoke them to such an extremity. They will keep their criminals at home rather. Australia is too important a colony to be lightly alienated. The Swan River settlers must get coolies or negroes to work for them. Free colonists gravitate toward the gold fields, and make labor and settlers scarce in the poorer regions.

England felicitates herself upon another great step in the march of progress. For the first time in three centuries, a Roman Catholic has been appointed a Judge in England. In the person of Mr. Sergeant Shee, a very eminent lawyer, and handsome and venerable looking Irishman, only that he happened to be born at Southampton.

Every newspaper in England, I believe, has had a leader on the subject, and the unprecedented thing is so no longer. What difference a belief in transubstantiation could possibly make in the discharge of the duties of a *Puisne* Justice of one of Her Majesty's Courts it is hard to say, but there was some vague terror about it, which the nation with a tremendous effort, has just got over. Palmerston, it is understood, has no bigotries. He is ready to appoint any man to any office in Church or State, who has a strong party to back him. He would make either Dr. Pusey or Dr. Colenso Archbishop of Canterbury, if they had equally good backers. There are enough Catholic lords and members of Parliament to be worth conciliating, and the appointment of Mr. Justice Shee will no doubt strengthen the Administration, for I take it for granted that any possible losses were as carefully reckoned as the gains. It is safe to say that no important place in Church or State is bestowed by the Government, without a prudent consideration of what effect it may have upon some vote in Parliament.

To see how England is governed, it is only necessary to look at the composition of Parliament. The House of Lords, of course, is composed of the hereditary nobility, who sit and govern by right of birth; and the House of Commons does not greatly differ from the House of Lords. In a recent House there were 53 eldest sons of Peers, who would in due course, pass from the lower to the upper House; 30 junior sons of Peers; 47 brothers of Peers; 45 Commoners married to Peers' daughters. All of these would of course vote with and for the nobility. For the rest, there were 49 placemen, 68 naval and military officers, 76 railway directors, 76 patrons of Church livings. Of course one man combines several of these characters, but it is easy to see in what way such an assembly will govern a nation. It represents almost entirely the noble, the rich, the governing classes.

Christmas is the only truly national festival in England. The very poorest contrive to have a good dinner and plenty of beer. Even the paupers at the poor-houses are fed on roast beef and plumb pudding. There is a solemn junketting everywhere, and it is considered a sort of disgrace, in the poorest hovel, to go to bed on Christmas night, or to keep sober. The day after Christmas is "boxing day." The nation divides into two great classes of givers and receivers of Christmas boxes. Postman, newsboy, milkmaid, butchers and bakers' boys all have a claim on you in any way, expect a gratuity. The streets are full of the most miserable, ragged, dirty, barefooted men and women singing Christmas carols, and looking sharp for half-pence. The waits which have been serenading you for a week come round for their gifts. Every house has its branches of holly and mistletoe. Covent Garden market, a day or two before, is a forest of gaeopery. A bid of holly with red berries costs a shilling. As the chickweed man said: "'Olly's horful, Maam; I tell you, 'olly's horful!" But there must be a sprig for the plum-pudding, and a sprig of mistletoe, with its white berries, to hang up, or there can be no legitimate kissing; and every British matron or maiden may be sure of being kissed at least once a year, if she will carefully plant herself on Christmas Eve just under the mistletoe. No wonder the fair maidens sing, with their droll Cockney transpositions:

"Ho! the 'olly! Ho! the 'olly!
Ho! the 'olly and mistletoe!"

You have seen, to turn to European politics, a letter, purporting to have been written by Prince Napoleon, and denounced as a *canard* by his Secretary. It is not necessary to put too much faith in this denial. No doubt it is a very absurd letter for a man in his position to write, but it seems to me just such a letter as he may have written. The Prince, as everybody knows, is the *enfant terrible* of the Napoleonic dynasty. He is a big boy, who every now and then blurts out just what his astute cousin wishes not to have said. He needs a clever wife to manage him, but the Princess is a pious, simple-hearted little child-wife. His Secretary cannot always be at his elbow, and if sent off on all sorts of excursions, to keep him out of the way, the Prince still manages to write imprudent letters and make imprudent speeches.

There is rumor of some movement in Hungary; there is dread of the coming Spring. I believe that the Emperor is determined to force a solution, and have peace, even if war, and a great war, precedes it. The present condition of armed neutralities is too costly and annoying to be borne with much longer.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE MESSAGES CONTRASTED.

From the London Times.

We have carefully examined these State papers in order to ascertain, if possible, what view each President takes of the prospects of his own cause, what estimate he forms of past progress, and what hopes he entertains of future success. We confess, after the most careful consideration, we can derive little insight into the subject. The truth is that these addresses do not contain so much what the writers think as what they wish to be supposed to think. If either North or South despaired of the safety of the Republic, the last place where we should expect to find any trace of it would be in the inaugural addresses of their Presidents. Still, such indications as we can gather seem to show that neither party has a right to look forward to the coming year with overweening confidence. The balance of advantage in the last campaign has undoubtedly been in favor of the North. President Lincoln claims somewhat prematurely that the Mississippi is completely opened, while the very last advices we have received show that this is very far from true. Tennessee, he assures us, is substantially clear of insurgents—a statement which the latest accounts cannot be said to bear out. We are told for the hundredth time that the crisis is past, and the attention of the President would seem to be directed rather to the fate of the black than of the white population of the Southern States. He announces his firm adherence to the policy of emancipation, and congratulates himself that he can think he reasonably may, that his views on that subject have made progress during the last year. There can be doubt of the fact. *It has pleased the Democratic party in the North, by an amount of moral cowardice to which history furnishes no parallel, to commit political suicide.* To narrow the difference between themselves and their antagonists as to the mere question of the proper manner of carrying on the war was to take up a *position by which everything was to be lost*, and nothing was to be gained; and, of course, whatever the Democratic party lost has been transferred to those violent men who, in addition to the inestimable advantage of everybody knowing their own minds, and having *perfectly clear and definite views*, possessed for the moment power, place and patronage, and are able to reward those conversions to which the weakness of their opponents gave only too reasonable occasion. Mr. Lincoln confesses, however, to two wants, both of them very serious in war—the want of men and the want of money. He speaks in guarded terms, not of the scarcity of soldiers, but of the want of labor in every field of industry. The havoc of the war has raised up a formidable competitor with the State; and the man who enters the army will probably be no better paid for risking his life by battle or marsh as the peaceful cultivator of the land, who lives without danger and without excitement. There is also a complaint that the enlistment for the army competes prejudicially with the entering of seamen for the navy. * * *

The address of the Southern President is entitled to the praise of candor. He does not, perhaps, admit so fully as he ought the real effect of the bloody check at Gettysburgh; but, with this exception, we do not think that Gen. Halleck himself could object to the view which is given of the events of the late campaign. The heavy blow which was sustained by the capture of the Mississippi fortresses, and the recent defeat in Tennessee, are stated with manly frankness—a frankness which tends more to raise our opinion of the prospects of the Confederacy than the most highly colored statements. There is no complaint of the difficulty of obtaining men for the army, though the losses occasioned by war are spoken of with a bitter regret very different from the iron stoicism which the Northern leaders prescribe to themselves on such subjects. But the statement of Southern finance is a melancholy affair. The Southern people are inundated by depreciated paper currency, their trade is destroyed, their industry terribly impeded, and yet their President can make no better suggestion than the imposition of heavy direct taxation, in order to reduce the currency within proper bounds. In addition to what they be required to make provision for the war. Nobody can doubt these principles are sound, but are they practicable? And if not, how are the Southern armies to be supported in the field, and to be provided with food, clothes, arms, ammunition, artillery and transport? The question is not what has been done in the last campaign, but with what resources the two antagonists will confront each other in the campaign which will be opened in the early Spring. The Southern President expresses a confidence in the superior endurance of man fighting for home, liberty and independence, which leaves no doubt as to the result. Endurance will do much, in days when war was a mere hand-to-hand encounter between comparatively small forces, it might, perhaps, do everything; *but endurance cannot create capital, it cannot manufacture credit, it cannot provide expensive and complicated machinery, or repair means of transport which cease to be*

breaking down under the pressure put upon them. Still, in one sense there is justice in Mr. Davis' confidence. We never expected, when this war began, that the South would be able to conduct it, as it has done, on the footing of a great Power, employing large armies provided with all the appliances of war. It was only after the repulse of McClellan that Europe began to understand the magnitude of the problem which the North had undertaken to solve. Yet, though we greatly underrated the difficulties of the North, the opinion was almost universal that the subjugation of the South would be found an impossibility. The climate, the vast distances, the enduring and inveterate opposition of the people, the enormous expense, and the impossibility of bringing things to an issue—all seemed on the side of Secession.

The Proclamation of the President furnishes a good illustration of this difficulty. He proposes, on "republican principles," to vest the Government of each seceded State in one-tenth of the population, who will swear allegiance to him and obedience to his acts of Congress and proclamations. These men will be no more able to maintain themselves than were the Thirty Tyrants of Athens without the aid of the Lacedæmonian garrison. They will form a detested oligarchy, like the Normans in Saxon England, only that they will rule over men braver and more warlike than themselves. What force will be required to support these Governments, and what possibility will there be, so long as they exist, of any law except that of the sword? These things could be done in other times, but even when the North has surrendered her liberty and beggared her finances she will not be able permanently to hold these immense countries and keep down their hostile populations on these terms. *Though we conceive it to be quite possible, then, that, overborne by perpetually recruited numbers and immense resources, the South may become unable to retain large armies in the field, yet between that and subjugation there is an interval which we do not expect to see filled up.*

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

From the London Index (rebel organ.)

During the year now closing, about 130,000 bales of cotton, of about 500 lbs. weight each, have found their way through the blockade to European ports, which, at the ruling prices, sold for upwards of £6,000,000 sterling. With this fund to its credit, had the cotton been exported for its own account, instead of, for the most part, private speculators, the Confederate Government might have dispensed with foreign loans, might have bought its warlike stores at the lowest cash rates, and supplied its citizens with commodities of prime necessity at a moderate advance on cost. Not only would it have earned the fabulous profits pocketed by foreign merchants, but it would have saved itself the issue of that flood of promises to pay with which it purchased importations, and which the importers made haste to dispose of on any terms. And what creditor at home could have doubted the solvency of a debtor who was the largest holder of foreign exchange in the country?

Let it not be said that the Government would have failed where private enterprise succeeded. The experiment has been sufficiently tried to demonstrate that the Government, in blockade ventures, has been even more fortunate than individuals, probably for the reason that, thanks to the patriotic enthusiasm of the whole people, it is at present the best served Government in the world. To its success in this respect is due the credit which, amid the most adverse circumstances, is still commanded in the markets of Europe. The question, then, would simply have been to extend on a larger scale what has been done with considerable success on a small one. The mercantile marine of every country, not excepting that of the North, is open to it to select the staunchest and the swiftest vessels. It commands a staff of naval officers inferior to those of no country in skill, courage and dash; and although the service may not be so brilliant and so much to their taste, at the country's bidding they would render it as zealously and as devotedly as though they trod the decks of Monitors and *Alabamas*. It will scarcely be contended that vessels avowedly the property of the Confederate Government would run greater risks on the high seas from the enemy's cruisers than those owned by British subjects run under the warm neutrality of the Foreign Office.

But if private enterprise must be called into aid, the cotton bonds now in the hands of European holders afford the desired machinery, provided all private exportation, except in redemption of these bonds, is prohibited. The £3,200,000 which the Government now owes in Europe, represents, at 6d. per pound, 200,000 bales of cotton, which, at the rate of this year's exportation, could be run through the blockade in about two years. Every obligation thus redeemed would make room for a new one, which, as the only means of purchasing cotton, would be eagerly sought at prices remunerative to the Government. We are told that sound political economy forbids the granting of monopolies; but blockade-running is virtually already the monopoly of those firms which were the first and the most enterprising in the attempt. Why not, if a monopoly must be given it to those who have trusted the Government? Besides, no one is injured thereby, for those who now hold this *virtual* monopoly may still retain it by merely changing their purchasing medium.

We have reasons to believe that in advocating this recommendation of Mr. McRae we express the convictions of nearly every important officer of the Confederate States in Europe, and of the great majority of the friends and well-wishers of the Confederate cause. If anything approaching the same unanimity exists in the Congress now assembled at Richmond—and there appears no cause to doubt it—we may expect by any steamer, within the next four or five weeks, to hear of the passage of an act laying an embargo on the exportation of cotton, under conditions similar to those here indicated.

OUR PRIZE COURTS.

A SHARP REVIEW BY A FRENCH JOURNAL.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Dec. 20, which holds a semi-official position, has an elaborate and severe review of recent proceedings in our Prize Courts. We translate:

"The proceedings now pending before the Prize Courts of the United States of America, and the sentences which are being pronounced by them, are in opposition to some of the best established doctrines of international law, affect the interests of all the maritime nations of the world, and are of a character to awaken the solicitude of the French Government. Although the shipping of England alone is at present exposed to the inadmissible pretensions of the North Americans, the judgments which we are about to examine, and the grounds upon which they are based, constitute nothing less than a flagrant violation of neutral rights—rights which for centuries it has been the special glory of France to maintain and defend.

The rights and the duties of belligerent and neutral nations in time of war are founded on certain essential principles of natural justice, modified by experience and determined by precedent. These rights and duties mainly consist in strict abstention on the part of the neutrals from any participation in acts of warfare, while on the part of the belligerents they impose the obligation not to subject the neutrals to the direct consequences of a state of warfare. *If the neutral violates his duties, he, by his act,* becomes the ally of one belligerent and the enemy of the other belligerent, and consequently may be treated as such by the latter. If the belligerent violate his duties, inasmuch as he thereby deprives the neutral of the benefit of his neutrality, and subjects him to the inconveniences of war, such belligerent justly exposes himself to the risk of the injured neutral openly taking part with the enemy.

As the code which regulates the duties of neutrals and belligerents is not precisely a written code, but a code which, while based on natural justice, is modified by treaties and judicial decisions—in a word, by precedents—it is of immense importance for neutral powers that no unjust precedent, which might now or hereafter be quoted as an authority, be admitted into the law of nations.

It is on these grounds that we propose to examine the legal and moral weight of certain judgments recently pronounced by the American Courts, in cases of the seizure of neutral vessels by the cruisers of the United States.

'According to the official documents now before us it appears that the New-York District Prize Court, presided over by Judge Betts, summarily, and at the single sesing of the 1st of August last, condemned seven English merchant vessels and their cargoes as prizes of war. We have thoroughly and attentively examined all the documents and evidence in the cases of two of these vessels, namely, the *Springbok* and the *Stephen Hart*, and we have satisfied ourselves that never did any tribunal pronounce judgments more repugnant to justice than are these two condemnations."

Then, after elaborately restating and reviewing the proceedings, in the two cases named, it concludes thus:

"It follows, from the preceding text and reasoning, that the decisions of Judge Betts in the case of the *Springbok* and of the *Stephen Hart* comprehend three flagrant violations of international law, namely:

1. The arbitrary assimilation of ordinary articles of commerce to contraband of war.

2. Arbitrary seizure of an entire cargo because it comprised a few articles of alleged contraband of war.

3. Capture and illegal condemnation of neutral property, under neutral flag, on its way from one neutral port to another, on the pretext that said property had an ulterior destination to one of the belligerents.

We have deemed it our duty to direct attention to these extraordinary aberrations of the American bench. Let us add, however, that, fortunately, they are only the doings of an inferior tribunal; that the decisions which we have examined have been carried, on appeal, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, for the reputation of that illustrious tribunal, it is to be hoped, they will be reversed. Should it prove otherwise, and should the Supreme Court adopt the legal heresies of Judge Betts, and confirm his iniquitous condemnations, it will become the duty of all the maritime powers to protest against such a flagrant violation of national rights.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

GENERALS WHO WILL NOT BE CONFIRMED.

Senators are determined to correct many of the errors of military appointment inevitable in the hurry and ignorance that ruled the opening of the war. At least five Major-Generals and over twenty Brigadiers will be restored to civil life by the consent of the Senate; and if officers of higher rank than those named obstruct the prosecution of the war by being obstacles to promotions profitable and necessary to the country, they too will be removed. The purpose of the Senate in these regards seems fixed.

MORE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Intelligence received here to-day assures Mr. Lincoln's friends that the Republican legislature in Maine will soon nominate him for the next Presidency, and that the Republican members of the Legislatures of Illinois and Indiana will also nominate him, and on the same day, the 22d inst.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

The Administration Senators, after the early adjournment to-day, held a caucus, at which it was determined to have two Special Committees appointed—one on Emancipation, and the other the old War Investigating Committee revived, with enlarged powers. To that on Emancipation will be referred all propositions and papers presented to the Senate relating to the treatment of freedmen. The Committee on the Conduct of the War will not only be directed to inquire into the conduct of, but also into the expenditures of the war. Senator Wade will introduce a joint resolution to-morrow reviving the Committee, and the House will concur in it at once.

THE SALE OF VIRGINIA LANDS FOR UNPAID TAXES.

The tax sale of rebel property at Alexandria and Arlington came off to-day. Arlington was bought in by the Government at $27,000. Twenty-seven parcels were withdrawn, the parties having come forward, taken the oath and paid the taxes. The sale of fourteen tracts was suspended. Only thirteen parcels were sold, and at prices far above the Tax Commissioner's appraisements. The bidding was spirited. Speculators returned disappointed.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.

The prominent candidate for the Secretaryship of the Interior, in the event of its being vacated by the appointment of Mr. Usher to the Supreme Court bench of Indiana, is Hon. John D. Defrees, now the Superintendent of Public Printing—formerly among the best lawyers in the State of Indiana, and always one of the truest and best men in the United States.

MISS DICKINSON TO SPEAK IN THE REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBER.

Miss Anna Dickinson will speak for the benefit of the "Freedman's Aid Society" in the House of Representatives next Saturday night, on the invitation of Vice-President Hamlin, Speaker Colfax and a majority of the members of both Houses.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Hancock goes North to-morrow on business of the War Department. Gen. Warren will, in his absence, command the Second corps. The statement that Gen. Sumner has been placed in command of the army, during Gen. Meade's absence in Philadelphia, is incorrect. Gen. Meade is in constant communication with his army by telegraph, and commands it over the wires.

PUBLIC TIMBER IN DACOTAH TERRITORY.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has despatched to the proper officers at Yancton, Dacotah Territory, peremptory instruction to arrest the spoliation of the public timber, by the seizure of the same, and punishment of the trespassers.

THE WHISKY DEALERS.

The Committee of Ways and Means is run down by delegations of speculators in whisky; holders for a rise entreating them not to impose a heavy tax. Many distillers, on the other hand, represented here by letters and in person, are indifferent to the extent to which the article is taxed.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

The joint resolution of Senator McDougall in relation to the French occupation of Mexico, asserts that it is an act unfriendly to the United States; that it is the duty of this Government to demand the withdrawal of her armed forces from the Mexican territory, and unless the withdrawal shall take place prior to the 15th day of March next, it is the duty of this Government to declare war against France.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A bill introduced by Representative Stevens to-day, and the consideration thereof postponed till February next, provides that within all the territory of the Confederate States which has been, or may be conquered and subdued by the National arms, all laws and parts of laws which permit Slavery are henceforth abolished, and that Slavery shall never again be established within said territory; that hereafter no portion of it shall be admitted into the Union as a State, or be represented in its Congress, excepting by delegates, if the same should be authorized, until the people within the territory forming such *State shall by its organic law forever prohibit* Slavery therein.

THE COLONIZATION OF LIBERATED BLACKS.

The bill of Senator Lane, of Kansas, to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent, assigns them the region between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, in Texas, in which they are allowed the privilege of the Homestead law. The officer in charge of emigration, hereafter to be appointed by the President, is charged, with the execution of this act, and the appropriations heretofore made for colonization purposes are placed in the hands of the President to carry its provisions into effect.

THE NEW-YORK FRAUD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Public Expenditures, to which was referred the resolution to examine into alleged frauds and shipments of contraband goods in New-York, consists of Messrs. Hulburd, Broomall, Leblond, Julian, Lesser, Blair of Western Virginia, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rogers, and and the *Stephen Hart*, and we have satisfied ourselves that never did any tribunal pronounce judgments more repugnant to justice than are these two condemnations."

Then, after elaborately restating and reviewing the proceedings, in the two cases named, it concludes thus:

"It follows, from the preceding text and reasoning, that the decisions of Judge Betts in the case of the *Springbok* and of the *Stephen Hart* comprehend three flagrant violations of international law, namely:

1. The arbitrary assimilation of ordinary articles of commerce to contraband of war.

2. Arbitrary seizure of an entire cargo because it comprised a few articles of alleged contraband of war.

3. Capture and illegal condemnation of neutral property, under neutral flag, on its way from one neutral port to another, on the pretext that said property had an ulterior destination to one of the belligerents.

We have deemed it our duty to direct attention to these extraordinary aberrations of the American bench. Let us add, however, that, fortunately, they are only the doings of an inferior tribunal; that the decisions which we have examined have been carried, on appeal, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, for the reputation of that illustrious tribunal, it is to be hoped, they will be reversed. Should it prove otherwise, and should the Supreme Court adopt the legal heresies of Judge Betts, and confirm his iniquitous condemnations, it will become the duty of all the maritime powers to protest against such a flagrant violation of national rights.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

GENERALS WHO WILL NOT BE CONFIRMED.

Senators are determined to correct many of the errors of military appointment inevitable in the hurry and ignorance that ruled the opening of the war. At least five Major-Generals and over twenty Brigadiers will be restored to civil life by the consent of the Senate; and if officers of higher rank than those named obstruct the prosecution of the war by being obstacles to promotions profitable and necessary to the country, they too will be removed. The purpose of the Senate in these regards seems fixed.

MORE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS FOR MR. LINCOLN.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

THE ARREST OF ALDER BLAGDEN BRADY.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

J. C. Delafield, of Canada, West, came into our office yesterday, and left with us a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, which he requested us to forward to Washington. We have done so, and the letter will be found in another column. Mr. Delafield is a gentleman of wealth, and is well known in this City. He is a native of Canada, and has been a resident of that country for many years. He is now on a visit to this City, and will return to Canada in a few days.

The Detective Office Practical.—A correspondent, who signs himself "Justice," writes to us to express his surprise that the Head of the Department of Police should have allowed the Detective Office to remain in the condition in which it was left by the late Superintendent, Mr. Kennedy. There is no fire in the stove, the gas is not lighted, and the office is altogether in a very uncomfortable condition. Our correspondent suggests that the Police Commissioners should look to this matter, and see that the Detective Office is put in a proper condition.

Fire in West Houston-st.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 19 West Houston-st., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Mott-st.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Mott-st., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Mercer-st.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Mercer-st., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Broadway.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Broadway, occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Fifth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Fifth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Sixth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Sixth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventh-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventh-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Eighth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eighth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Tenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Tenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Eleventh-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eleventh-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twelfth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twelfth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Thirteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Thirteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Fourteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Fourteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Fifteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Fifteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Sixteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Sixteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventeenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventeenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Eighteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eighteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Nineteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Nineteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twentieth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twentieth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twenty-first-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twenty-first-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twenty-second-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twenty-second-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twenty-third-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twenty-third-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twenty-fourth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twenty-fourth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twenty-fifth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twenty-fifth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twenty-sixth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twenty-sixth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twenty-seventh-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twenty-seventh-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twenty-eighth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twenty-eighth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Twenty-ninth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Twenty-ninth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Thirtieth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Thirtieth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Thirty-first-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Thirty-first-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

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Fire in Sixty-fourth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Sixty-fourth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Sixty-fifth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Sixty-fifth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Sixty-sixth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Sixty-sixth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Sixty-seventh-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Sixty-seventh-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Sixty-eighth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Sixty-eighth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Sixty-ninth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Sixty-ninth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventieth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventieth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventy-first-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventy-first-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventy-second-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventy-second-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventy-third-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventy-third-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventy-fourth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventy-fourth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventy-fifth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventy-fifth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventy-sixth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventy-sixth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventy-seventh-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventy-seventh-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventy-eighth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventy-eighth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Seventy-ninth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Seventy-ninth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Eightieth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eightieth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Eighty-first-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eighty-first-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Eighty-second-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eighty-second-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Eighty-third-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eighty-third-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Eighty-fourth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eighty-fourth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

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Fire in Eighty-seventh-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eighty-seventh-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Eighty-eighth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eighty-eighth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Eighty-ninth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Eighty-ninth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninetieth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninetieth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninety-first-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninety-first-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninety-second-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninety-second-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninety-third-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninety-third-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninety-fourth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninety-fourth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninety-fifth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninety-fifth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninety-sixth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninety-sixth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninety-seventh-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninety-seventh-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninety-eighth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninety-eighth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in Ninety-ninth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 Ninety-ninth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundredth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundredth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and First-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and First-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Second-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Second-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Third-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Third-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Fourth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Fourth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Fifth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Fifth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Sixth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Sixth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Seventh-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Seventh-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Eighth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Eighth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Ninth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Ninth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Tenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Tenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Eleventh-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Eleventh-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Twelfth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Twelfth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Thirteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Thirteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Fourteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Fourteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Fifteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Fifteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Sixteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Sixteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Seventeenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Seventeenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Eighteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Eighteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Nineteenth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Nineteenth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Twentieth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Twentieth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Twenty-first-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Twenty-first-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Twenty-second-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Twenty-second-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Twenty-third-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Twenty-third-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fire in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-ave.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the house No. 59 One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-ave., occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding-house. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. The loss is estimated at $100, which is fully cov

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales of the Stock Exchange ... Jan. 11, 1864.

[Stock-exchange sales table omitted]

SECOND BOARD.

[Second-board sales table omitted]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[Public-board sales table omitted]

MONDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 2:

Decrease in Loans	$1,704,048
Decrease in Specie	39,982
Decrease in Circulation	70,836
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,669,661

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 16, 1863.	Jan. 2, 1864.	Jan. 9, 1864.
Capital	$60,128,600	$69,722,500	$69,722,500
Loans	175,816,196	172,000,701	174,774,469
Specie	36,770,746	25,122,023	25,161,955
Circulation	6,651,563	6,023,946	6,103,391
Gross Deposits	204,510,926	200,458,013	195,877,416
Exchanges	41,632,745	54,501,030	50,152,550
Undrawn	102,078,940	124,861,977	120,751,856
In Sub-Treasury	11,209,252	26,847,029	26,006,573

The decrease on line of deposits on the present Bank return reflects the pressure for Money through the past week to pay into the Treasury for the Popular Loan. The line was not drawn down from this cause, but by reason of the large rates of interest or other inducements paid on the Stock Exchange on loans on demand. Some of the Brokers are paying 7 ₩ cent. to private lenders, with the stipulation to account for the accruing interest in Gold, which is tantamount to 10½ ₩ cent. per annum. The borrower finds his profit in this through the strong speculative temperament of the Railway market.

The Bank Loans are reduced less than two millions, while the Deposits are down nearly five millions. The difference is made up by the reduction of Legal-tender Currency held at Bank, as compared with last Monday. The Specie line is nearly the same as on the last return. The export demand for Gold, last week, was answered by receipts from the interior, and the payments of the January dividends on the public stocks from the Treasury.

The activity in the Money market continues from last week. There is not much difference among the Brokers to-day as compared with Saturday. The pressure is not so great as to discourage speculation in the Railway and other Shares, the parties to which are ready and willing to pay liberally to carry over their operations. The result is that the Commission Brokers are making a good business, and their customers, on a rising market, handsome profits, by this mutual accommodation. A leading house in William-street borrowed $500,000 in Boston on Saturday—so runs the rumor—in United States legal-tender 6 ₩ cents, interest from 1st December, and deposited the same paper in their Bank here, this morning, at the face of the Notes. The difference of interest which was lost between the two cities is equal to ½ ₩ cent. The brokerages gained by the house that borrowed the Notes are probably equal to 1@1½ ₩ cent.

The Treasury received to-day $1,719,707 on the Popular Loan. Those payments and the subscriptions at other points than New-York at the close of last week, have reduced the unsubscribed balances of the Loan of $500,000,000 to about $36,000,000. In order that the closing subscriptions may not accumulate too large a balance in the Sub-Treasuries in the large cities, the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the National Banks in New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, &c., to receipt for Money on this account, and to place the sums to the credit of the United States Treasurer, to be drawn for as the necessities of the Government may require these balances. The Treasury Office here delivered over $3,000,000 of the legal-tender 5 ₩ cents to the Associated Banks to-day, leaving less than two millions to complete the contract of Sept. 3. In a few days this balance will be delivered, and the Treasury Office and National Banks supplied with similar legal-tender of the second series for popular circulation.

The Gold and Exchange rates advanced ¼@½ ₩ cent. to-day, as compared with the close of last week; Gold this afternoon is 152¼; Exchange on London 167½ ₩ cent. The Stock Market is especially buoyant on two or three of the Western Railways, and generally firmer, though closing prices are not in all instances as high as on Saturday night. The additional rise on Chicago and Rock Island shares was at one time as much as *ten per cent.*, and on Toledo *seven per cent.* These figures were paid between the sessions of the regular Stock Exchange Board for the cash Stock. There was a partial reaction in both Stocks later in the day. At 3 o'clock there was a sudden rise of *eight and a half per cent.* in Michigan Central Shares. The top prices for the three Stocks named are 144½ for Rock Island, 142 for Toledo, and 128 for Michigan Central. The other Roads and also the Miscellaneous Shares were firm at the close, and Government Securities and Border State Stocks steady. The following figures were made at 4 o'clock as compared with Saturday night. Attention was directed to Chicago and Galena at the close:

	Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	152¾	152¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	105¾	105⅝
N. Y. Central	132¾	131⅝
Erie	107⅛	107⅜
Erie Preferred	102⅝	102¾
Hudson	133¼	132⅞
Pacific Mail	220	220
Harlem	89⅝	89
Canton	33¾	33¾
Treas. Cer., new	97¾	97⅝
Toledo	138	142
Northwest	47	46¾
Mich. Central	119¾	120
Mich. Southern	67⅝	67
Mich. Guaranteed	134⅞	135
Illinois Cen	119¾	120
Pittsburgh	100	100
Fort Wayne	84⅜	84
Rock Island	139¾	141
Galena	105¾	107
Reading	112⅝	111¾
Quicksilver	57¼	57
Cum'land Coal	46¾	49
Mariposa	34¾	34¾

The City Bank Shares were dull to-day. The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104¾	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Chi. & N. W. Exten	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	106	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	71
N. Cen. Con. '76	120	Del. L. & W. firsts	110
Erie seconds, '75	110	Del. L. & W. seconds	102
Erie thirds, '82	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fourths, '80	105¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Erie fifths, '85	104	Gal. & Chi. Ex	110
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	102
Buff. & E. 1sts, '67	105	Mich. Cen. 1sts	106
Buff. R. sec'ds, S. F. '66	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Harlem 2ds, '64	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	86¾
Har. thirds, '69	99	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89
Mich. C. new 1sts, '62	121¾	Chi. & Al. firsts	101
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	110		

The Assistant Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day as follows: Receipts, $3,427,633 83; including for Customs, $213,000; Payments, $3,704,606 35; Balance, $38,870,056 11.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 6,088 bbls. Flour, 184 bbls. and 1,140 sacks Corn Meal, 750 bushels Wheat, 4,732 bushels Corn, 168 bushels Rye, 6,043 bushels Oats, 3,325 bushels Malt, 4,123 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,461 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 42 bbls., including Pots at $5 10, and Pearls at $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at our quotations. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34¼c., with sales of 350 bags; Laguayra, 32½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request, at previous rates. Middlings 80½c.@81¾c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, and desirable lots have been held with rather more firmness. Sales, since our last, 10,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 90@$7 00; poor to choice extra State, at $7 10@$7 25, chiefly at $6 90@$7 00 for round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands at $7 40@$7 65, chiefly at $7 45@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 20@$7 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$6 60
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 40	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 30	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged, sales 950 bbls. extra at $6 80@$8 90, the latter in extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $5 50@6 65 ₩ bbl., sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively request at $5 30@$5 60 for Jersey, $6 10@6 15 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 1,800 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75, the latter an extreme, ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, chiefly for export, but the high prices asked for prime parcels, especially of Spring, have had the effect of checking transactions. Sales since our last, 56,000 bushels, (in part old, inferior and damaged wheat,) including Amber Western, at $1 61@$1 64; Red Western at $1 56@$1 61; Red do., old and inferior, at $1 42@$1 45; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 51@$1 54¾; Milwaukee Club at $1 48@$1 59—the latter an extreme; old do., $1 41@$1 42¾; Chicago Spring at $1 46½@$1 51, in store and delivered; poor old do., $1 36@$1 39 ₩ bushel. Corn continues quite heavy. Sales were made of 20,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 27, chiefly at $1 26, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 22@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey, the latter rate delivered, ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 27@$1 28 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in more request and firmer. We quote Canada at 100c.@$1 3c. Western at 91½c.@93c., chiefly at 92c.; State at 90c.@99c.; Prince Edward's Island at 89c@90c.; Jersey at 65c.@66c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in moderate request at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 16,000 bushels, chiefly State at 42c@$1 45, with Canada West at $1 50. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is scarce and in active request to-day, at $1 50@$1 70, in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Now are in good demand, at from 24c.@32c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, but steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 93 90@93 95 ₩ gallon; Resin, $27@40 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, 10 50@$12 ₩ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand at steady rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 55@$1 95; Linseed at $1 42@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 15; City Red at 77c.@78c.; Olive at $1 00@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 62½@$4 75 for plain and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 21½c.@22½c.; Refined do. at 50c. @56c. free, and 45½c.@47c. in bond ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 733 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, at advanced prices, with large sales reported for future delivery. Sales since our last, 8,300 bbls. at $23@$23 50 for New Mess; here; $23 50@$24 for do. deliverable in January, February, March and April; $20@$20 50 for Mess, last season's packing here, and $22 50 for March delivery; $19 25@$19 50 for two year Old Mess; $22@$22 25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $17 50@$18 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$19 for Prime Mess; $15@$15 50 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 10½c.@12c. for Hams, and 7½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Sales, 250 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in active demand at 10c.@12½c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 2,400 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are active and firm, at 9c.@9½c., the latter for choice City. Lard continues quite active and buoyant; sales 2,800 tes and bbls. at 12c.@13c., the latter an extreme rate for choice New City, and 13½c.@14c. for February and March delivery, ₩ lb. Beef is nothing doing and is first to sales 600 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 50 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50 for India Mess, $26 50@$28 ₩ tierce; sales, 250 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₩ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand to-day, at 21c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese has been in request, at 12c.@16c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request, and hold very firmly. Sales since our last 750 bbls., including those at Jacksonville, and Cuba at 11½c.@12¾c.; also, 250 boxes Havana at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 13½c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 114,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c., 133 packages Grease at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 2,800 bbls. at 93c.@99c., and 600 bbls. three years' old at 81 90 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, 2,000 bbls. Flour were engaged, at 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; 30 tcs. Pork, at 3s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 41s. 6d.; 30 tons Tallow, at 41s. 6d. For London—100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 3d.; 150 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow—500 boxes Cheese, at 60s. For Belfast—250 tons Provisions, at 60s. For Havre—230 hhds. Tallow, at 40 francs. For Antwerp—500 bbls Petroleum, at 6s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Dec. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Dec. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Dec. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Dec. 31	Liverpool	Portland.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Roanoke	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom, France and St. Johns, N. F., by the *Adriatic*, close this morning at 9 o'clock A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Persia*, close at 9 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, via Portland, close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Yazoo*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 2 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH SKATES—ENGLISH SKATES.

An invoice of Marsden Brothers' Sheffield Skates, all strapped and ready for use, for sale low, to close invoice, by SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 19 Maiden-lane, No. 23 John-st.

STRIKE.—THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE STILL continues, and men meet daily in large numbers, and at a large meeting on the 9th inst. it was resolved unanimously to adhere to the original resolutions. Headquarters No. 127 Bowery.

JOHN TORRENCE, President.
H. LONGBRAKE, Secretary.

ORANGE COUNTY WINES.—JAQUES BROS. Grape Wines are to be had in any quantity desired, at their place of business, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., or of their agents in all parts of the country; send for a circular. A liberal discount to dealers.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE—IN COMplete order—suitable for a grocer, dry goods, hat or fancy store. Apply at No. 200 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWer.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 177 East 50th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 East 34th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches, and all kinds of fine sewing and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City References. Call at No. 212 8th-st., for two days, room No. 11.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies dresses; if willing to do light chamberwork; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 141 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED: A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 198 East 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman, with the best of City reference, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes. Can be seen at No. 63 West 13th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman who can operate on sewing machines; can cut and fit, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO is a good operator, can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing, desires a situation. City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to chamberwork or to take care of children; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 65 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT, PROTESTANT nurse wanted; one who understands the care of children, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 46 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPEperienced Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 West 16th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant preferred; none need apply except with good City reference. Apply at No. 61 London Terrace, (No. 411 West 23d-st.)

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, lately arrived from Ireland, a situation; is willing and obliging; washes and irons, or up-stairs work. Wages, $8. Apply, for two days, at No. 116 Lexington-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man of practical experience in the management of green-houses, graperies, orchard-houses with pot culture, and out-door fruits in general; a first-rate vegetable grower; no objection to new places, roads, walks and ornamental grounds and planting laid out in order; has the best of reference. All notes addressed to J. DEVIN, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, during this month, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 61 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, to take care of a horse and carriage, and cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man, who does a situation as coachman can show the very best of references from his last employer. Address R. C. G., No. 96 East 13th-st., between M and 4th-avs., private stable.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man to drive and do gardening, for City or country; understands his business thoroughly; is a first-class groom and gardener; has the best of reference. Apply at the Merchants' Clerks' Agency, No. 60 Nassau-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man as coachman, groom or porter; will be found willing and obliging; the best of references. Address M. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As situation as coachman and groom, by a young man lately arrived from Europe; perfectly understands his business; is an abstainer; good City reference; moderate wages to a City or country. Call or address *Nye* at F. Traymer's, No. 744 Broadway, saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable, handy, obliging single young man; has the very best of City and country recommendations; call or address D. F., coachman, at C. WATERS' saddlery, No. 640 Broadway, corner 13th-st., or H. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a useful man to take care of horses, drive; farmer, gardener, or to make himself useful; wages moderate; willing to go to the country; with reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED as gardener; understands the care of flowers, also the care of horses and cows or a small farm; has good recommendations. Address F. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TO CLOTHING HOUSES, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—*A young man, brought up to the* business, desires a situation in a clothing-house; salary not so much an object as a responsible situation; good reference given. Address G. W. F., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of City references. Call or address R. M., No. 69 West 18th-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, by a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener and coachman; understands the care of greenhouses and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, and the caring of grounds; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; both understand their business perfectly; have the best of reference. Address for three days, D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, by Protestants, no family. Man as coachman, and groom; understands his business perfectly. Can also a competent plain gardener. Wife as chambermaid or nurse; is also a first-class dairy-maid, or would take care of a gentleman's place. Both have the best of recommendations as to good character and capability. Country preferred. Please address M. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, one week.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPEtent male help, such as coachmen, clerks, waiters, porters, bartenders, private servants, small boys, farm-hands, gardeners, &c., can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Also, female help.

HELP WANTED

A WAITER.—WANTED, A BOY, ABOUT 12 years of age, as waiter and house servant in a private family residing in New-Jersey, a short distance from New-York; English, Scotch, German, or American preferred; one who is faithful and attentive will find a good and permanent place. Address O. P., Box No. 127 *Times* Office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS young man, to go into the country—about an hour's ride by railroad from New-York—to take charge of a small farm and drive carriage. Inquire of S. G. WOOD, No. 23 Union-square, between the hours of 8 and 11.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A LAUNdress and also a table waiter for a gentleman's family; liberal wages, and comfortable home; good cooks in the house have steam and all modern improvements. Apply with reference at the Office No. 343 Washington, corner of Franklin-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a smart, active boy, 16 or 18 years of age, to learn the business; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,266 New-York Post-office.

WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A good cook, willing to assist in washing, and a waitress and seamstress who will assist in chamber work. Welsh, German, or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO RESIDES with his parents, writes a good hand, to correct and quick at figures, and can come well recommended. Answer the above, stating salary wanted, &c., to the address of Box No. 2,208 New-York Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SCOTCH, ENGLISH or German Protestant nurse, to take care of two children a few miles out of town. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st. this (Tuesday) morning between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WIDOW WOMAN TO GO TWO miles from Jersey City, in a small family. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and do general housework well. Address CHARLES, Box No. 2,266 Post-office.

A BOY—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT ACTIVE boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to work from 7 to 8 o'clock, P. M., to A. BURNTON, No. 141 Hudson-st.

PIANOFORTE MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO good regulators and two good finishers. Apply at No. 16 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE care of children. Apply at No. 49 West 32d-st., between 6 and 8 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FARM OF 60 acres on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, less than one hour from the foot of Cortlandt-st. Apply and see it. Within the fence: Improvements are two small houses, a frame heavy coachhouse, barn, &c.; a young orchard of good fruit; has a large frontage, and will locate for laying off in building sections. For further particulars and terms, apply to OLE M. OLEMAN, No. 136 Walker-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 Great Jones-st., near Broadway, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany parlor furniture, in satin broctel; rosewood arm-chairs, inlaid with satin-wood; marble-top pier and side-tables, rosewood mantelets, mirrors, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, richly-cut glassware, curtains, satin damask window curtains, crimson and orange; also do. in piece; also, old port and other wines, in magnums, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 32D AND 44TH-STS. AND VACANT LOTS ON 6TH AND 9TH-AVS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

WEST 32D-ST.—The five story brown stone front house and lot No. 243 West 32d-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs. This entire block is built upon both sides of the street with beautiful houses of a similar class. The street is laid with Belgian pavement. Lot 16.8 by 98.9; $6,000 can remain on mortgage.

WEST 44TH-ST.—The three story and basement brick house and lot No. 320 (old No. 326) West 44th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The building stands on the rear of the lot, which is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep. One-half can remain on mortgage.

10TH-AV.—Four lots on the west side of 10th-av., in the best part of Carmansville, commencing 75 feet north of 160th-st., and running up to within 25 feet of 160th-st. Each lot is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, perfectly level, on even grade with the 10th-av., and a very little outlay will improve them so that they will pay a large interest. For a short distance below and above this point the 10th-av. and always will be an immense thoroughfare, and there is probably no place on the island of New-York where the property will improve more certainly or more rapidly. One-half can remain on mortgage.

AVENUE A.—One lot on the east side of 4th-av., 83 feet 8 inches south of 76th-st., 25x100 feet. One-half can remain on mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY, AND ABOUT 75 ACRES OF LAND, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Peter Goralino, deceased:

BOWERY.—The valuable lots, with the brick buildings and stores thereon, known as Nos. 64, 64½, 66, 66 and 66½ Bowery, on the east side, 25 feet south of Canal; being together 76 feet by 100 feet, and will be sold in three parcels.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Four parcels of land at Ravenswood, L. I., about one mile from the Hunter's Point Ferry, and on the line of the proposed horse railroad to Astoria. The plots have together a frontage of nearly 1,400 feet on Vernon-av., and contain about 75 acres.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, commanding at this Yard, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, 2d of February, 1864, next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, from five to eight hundred tons of wrought scrap iron. The quantity is estimated, and must be received as it lies. Ten per cent. of the amount of purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the balance as fast as the iron is delivered. Payment to be made to the Paymaster of the Yard, in Government funds; to be removed in thirty days from sale.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS.

GILLETTE & SCOTT, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

Large peremptory auction sale of
50,000 PIECES OF PAPER-HANGINGS, BORDERS, DECORATIONS, &c., of every description, At No. 629 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, 1864, being the purchase of Messrs. HOWELL & BROTHERS, preparatory to removing to their new store, at the SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 8TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

To be sold on a credit of four months.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, within the store, No. 139 Walker-st., without regard to weather,

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS, 4,300 boxes new French Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, from 6x8 to 30x44.

Catalogues will be ready one day before the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board the sloop of war SARATOGA, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BLEECKER, CHARLES, HUDSON, GANSEVOORT AND 13TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the Estate of William Macdeville, deceased:

BLEECKER-STREET.—The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 200 Bleecker-st., adjoining the corner of Hancock-st. House 20.6½ by about 40 feet deep, with party walls. Lot 20.6½ by 98.5, more or less.

CHARLES-STREET.—The three story brick house and lot, No. 6 Charles-st., near 6th-av. Lot 25 by about 98.5.

Also, the plot of ground bounded by Hudson, Gansevoort and 13th sts., having a frontage of 151 feet 11 inches on Hudson-st., 68 feet 6 inches on Gansevoort-st., and 83 feet 8 inches on 13th-st., and being about 110 feet deep on the easterly side, which plot is now occupied as a coal yard.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 111 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of J. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, Esq., all the remaining assets of said late firm of J. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.:

3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 15, 14, 13, block No. 20.
40 acres land in Benton County, Minn.
80 acres land in Worth County, Iowa.
3 lots in East Shakanee, Minn.
Also, a mortgage for $128 on lot No. 9, block No. 10, in village of Menasha, Wis.
Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 149 Madison-st., and in three new houses No. 49 Quentin-slip and No. 18 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon.
Also, sundry book accounts, notes

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fidelio.

WALLACK'S—Naval Engagements—Old English Gentleman.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A Bull in a China Shop—The Pretty Widow of Mill Hill—Cousin Cherry.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cousin Scogan; or, The Jolly Puddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Ticket-of Leave Man.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving War Figures, &c., &c all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 2 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Panharmonion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Romeo.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $6 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	23 50

The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at $2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	9 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	$25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Major-Gen. Meade arrived in Philadelphia, on a brief leave of absence from the Army of the Potomac, on Sunday morning. He is in good health and in good spirits over the prospects in the field at this time.

The attack by Mosby's force upon the camp of Major Cole's cavalry, in Loudon County, Va., early on Sunday morning, was quite an affair, and the repulse of the rebels was complete. They estimated, leaving seven killed and wounded, of whom three were officers.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Charleston bar on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. No change had taken place in the aspect of affairs since previous advices. Gen. Gillmore continued to throw shells into the city, and on the day before the *Fulton* left twenty were deposited among the warehouses nearest our batteries. The lower part of the town is not inhabitable.

We learn that Gen. Sherman has gone to Memphis. His headquarters hereafter will be at Huntsville, Alabama.

Reinlistments in the West are more general than was anticipated. Every regiment in Gen. Dodge's division in West Tennessee has reenlisted. The Twenty-seventh Ohio arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday night and the Forty-third Ohio on Sunday night. Every day brings home regiments who meet with enthusiastic receptions.

It was ascertained at New-Haven, yesterday, that the quota of Connecticut, under the last call, is full and 500 over.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday failed of a quorum, and adjourned.

In the Assembly no business of public importance was transacted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Advertising Committee to inquire into and report upon the manner of the publication of the proceedings of the Board, and some plan of economy respecting it, and also upon the suggestions contained in the President's Inaugural Address, that publicity should be given to the reasons influencing the action of the Board, as well as the mere record of their acts. Resolutions were also adopted, directing the City Inspector to report the number of loads of street manure received at the various dumping-grounds last year, and requesting the Central Park Board to state why they have given the exclusive use of a small pond in the Park to a skating club. The subject of constructing a storage reservoir in the Croton Valley, recommended by the Croton Board, was recommitted to the Special Committee, to whom it was referred late last year; and that part of the Mayor's message concerning retrenchment and reform in the City Government, and amending the Charter, was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hardy, Byrne and Ottiwell. Communications from the Mayor, nominating Thomas H. Pearse for Inspector of Vessels, *vice* Andrew Sherman, and Dr. Wm. Murphy for Health Commissioner, *vice* Dr. Jedediah Miller, were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. A message from the Mayor accompanying copies of correspondence between the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, Thomas B. Carr, and citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, was referred to the Street Cleaning Committee. The Mayor says Mr. Carr asserts that the $30,000 for contingencies in the City Inspector's Department is merely an election fund; that of the $111,000 used in that department for salaries, $80,000 would amply suffice for all reasonable requirements, and that sinecure offices in the department are abundant. The President announced the standing committees for 1864, and the Board adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M., on Friday.

Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, Ex-Governor of Maryland, who was recently sent to Fortress Monroe, to be forwarded across the lines, returned to Baltimore on Sunday morning in the boat from the Fortress. It will be recollected, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, that this gentleman was arrested several weeks since on the charge of disloyalty—in declining to vote at the recent State election, in consequence of a certain oath being required of him before he would be allowed to exercise the elective franchise. On reaching Fortress Monroe he was detained by Gen. Butler, and on Saturday was unconditionally released by order of the President. We are pleased to learn that Mr Pratt returns home in most excellent health.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted the resolution appointing Commissioners of Deeds, which the Common Council of 1863 adopted just at the close of their sessions, but which, for some reason or other, the Mayor failed to approve. The Councilmen who soon afterward concurred in by the other Board. The draft of an ordinance submitted by the Mayor, to regulate the passage of vehicles in the narrow streets down town, by requiring the currents of travel to take certain streets going to, and others in coming from the river, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances, when appointed. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

Mayor Gunnison has been presented with a handsome and heavy silver ewer, pair of goblets and salver by the Philadelphia stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company, in which he was, until very recently, a director.

Gov. Seymour was inaugurated yesterday at Columbus. In his inaugural address he takes the highest Anti-Slavery grounds. He recommends a heavier tax than did Gov. Tod for the support of soldiers' families.

The Tax Receiver has been unprecedentedly successful in the reception of taxes for the current fiscal year, of the City and county. About $9,500,000 have been paid in to him, or about three-fourths of the whole tax levy of 1863.

The Money Market kept active yesterday. The Stock Market excited on some of the Western Railways and generally firm. Gold and Exchange advanced ¼ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, but generally held more firmly. Transactions in Whisky and Provisions were extensive, at, in most instances, higher prices. Groceries were in moderate request, as were also Hides, Leather, Spices, Fish, Cotton and Tobacco. The freight market was inactive.

The Forty-fourth-street Cattle yards have seldom been as lightly supplied with animals as they were yesterday. The snow-storm West kept the trains back, so that fewer cattle reached Albany, and of those which did get there, many were detained for want of cars, and on account of an accident on the Harlem road. The demand was active for those on sale at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb., the range being from 9c. to 13c. ₩ lb. for the meat. A few head of very choice animals could have been sold by themselves at 14c. About 2,000 head were yarded up to Monday night, and at least 1,000 more were back, a portion of which will doubtless be on sale to-day. Sheep and hogs are scarce and higher.

The Payment of Our Army: Coin or Currency—Mr. Brooks' Proposition.

Mr. James Brooks introduced into a caucus of the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress, on Saturday evening, in the capital, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Gold or silver is paid our Ministers, Consuls and Commissioners representing the nation in foreign countries, and gold and silver are received from the people at the Custom-houses in payment of duties; and whereas, the people are taxed to pay capitalists their interest in specie in their investments in the national debt; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the officers, soldiers and sailors in the army and navy should be paid in gold and silver or their equivalents in amount; and

Be it also Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to prepare amendments to the army and navy bills to this effect.

We need hardly say that the standard which ought to regulate the wages of volunteer soldiers, in any country in which common sense and common prudence exercise any influence on public affairs, is the rate of wages in the labor market. They ought to receive not only what they could receive in any other employment, but as much more as may be considered a compensation for encountering the greater hardships and dangers of a military life. When a man enlists, he thereby declares that he considers the terms satisfactory, and as far as the mere bargain goes, this ends or ought to end the matter. But we believe there is no disposition on the part of our public to hold our soldiers to the letter of an agreement which a change in circumstances has rendered less advantageous to them than when they entered into it. Prices have all risen since the pay of the troops was fixed, and it is, therefore, but just and fair that their pay should also be raised until it bears the proportion above indicated to the rate of wages in the labor-market at home. More than this, we believe there is no disposition on the part of anybody to haggle about the price of our nationality and independence. Everybody is disposed to pay the soldiers anything in reason and that we can afford to pay, and there have never been any soldiers in the world half so well paid, or clad or fed as ours have been, and there has not been the slightest murmur against it from any quarter. What everyone desires now is that their wages should be raised to any point which fair inquiry shall find to be just and suitable. The bounties, we need hardly say, are already so high that they are working mischief and spreading demoralization.

So that in so far as the "Democratic and Conservative" caucus seeks such an increase of the soldier's pay, as shall make it bear the same proportion to the prices of commodities which it bore when the war broke out; or even such further increase as shall induce men to enlist in such numbers as we want them, we are entirely with them. But the resolutions which they passed on Saturday night have an entirely different object in view. A glance at them is sufficient to show that their main purpose is first to embarrass the Government and shake the public credit, and the next, to sow the seeds of discontent in the army. There was not a single man who voted for them who desires to make the military service either more attractive to those who are not in it, or more satisfactory to those who are. The great aim of Hon. James Brooks and his associates during the past two years has been to dissuade men from enlisting, and to induce those who are enlisted not to fight, or to fight badly. They have made so little attempt to conceal their aim, that we doubt if there are ten men in the community who will be so ignorant or so stupid as to suppose these resolutions were dictated by the smallest particle of solicitude touching either the condition of the soldier or of his family.

The preamble is a complete revelation of their purpose, and it is a model piece of absurdity; it does not rise to the rank of sophistry. The fact that our Ministers abroad are paid in gold coin, and that the customs duties are received in gold, and the interest on the national debt is paid in gold, is no more a reason, though it is given as such, for paying our soldiers in gold, or its equivalent, than for quartering a company of infantry in Mr. Brooks' house in New-York. It is all but impossible to sell drafts in Europe at present payable in the United States in anything but gold. Owing to the variations in the exchange, nobody will buy a draft—will take his chance of whatever he may get in currency. Moreover, the salaries of all our Ministers and Consuls were fixed, not since the war began, but many years before it began, and were then notoriously insufficient. They were ill adapted to a scale of prices which prevailed at that time. They were so ill adapted to those which prevail at present throughout Europe that it is well known that American representatives are the worst paid members of the diplomatic body and the least able to cut the figure that the European public expects from the agents of a first-class Power. To compel them to draw their salaries now in currency, and then buy gold with it to supply their wants, would be equivalent to cutting down their pay by over one-third. This done, not one of them who was not able and willing to live on his private means could stay at his post. We shall say nothing of the loss of national dignity involved in the spectacle of an American Minister hawking bills for his salary about among the brokers, payable in a species of currency which it is the fashion in Europe to decry and distrust. Considerations of this sort have long ceased to have much force in the eyes of American "Conservatives;" their greatest delight in these latter days seems to consist in seeing their country the butt and laughing-stock of foreign cynics and buffoons.

The argument that the soldiers should be paid in coin, because the duties are collected and the interest on the national debt paid in it, is simply a very barefaced suggestion that the Government should commit a very gross fraud. A large portion of the money that it now owes was lent to it on the express condition that the interest should be paid in gold, and that, in order that there might be sure to be gold enough for the purpose, the duties should be collected in gold; so that this, so far from furnishing a reason for paying the soldiers in coin, is a reason of the strongest kind for not doing so. To contract any other obligations payable in gold than those already contracted, of course would be to increase the difficulty of fulfilling the latter, or, in other words, to increase the probability of a breach of faith toward the public creditors. Any such breach, in the present condition of our affairs, would, we need hardly say, be the signal for a financial catastrophe of the first magnitude.

The insinuation at the close of the Brooks preamble, that the public debt has been incurred for the benefit of the "capitalists," and that "the people" are taxed in order to carry out agreements in which they have no interest, bears on it the marks of that detestable demagogic unscrupulousness which was long the curse and disgrace of American politics—which long made our system of government the grief and scandal of all friends of liberty, and which came very near working our own ruin. We may all be thankful as we reflect that the powers of mischief of the men who for so many years made it their stock in trade are now limited to the passage of resolutions in a caucus composed of reckless partisans, without either weight, influence or authority.

The Veteran Soldiers.

The greatest progress which the country is now making in the suppression of the rebellion, is the general, almost unanimous, reenlistment of the veterans of the service, which is now taking place. We may say it is the literal salvation of our armies, and that it is worth more to us than would be an important victory. Viewed in all its aspects, it is the wisest, most successful and strongest feature which has been developed in the conduct of the war. Not alone in view of the numbers of men which it will continue in the service, but in the cheering moral effect it is having on the country; in the rapid promotion of enlistments of fresh volunteers; in the renewed and steadfast faith it engenders in the minds of the people, and in the depressing effect it must have on the minds of the struggling rebels, who are watching with intense eagerness every development of the military situation that brings either hope or discouragement.

This action of our gallant soldiers is one of the most hopeful signs of the end of the war. From every source we learn that their action is not alone induced by the bounties and furloughs which are offered in return; but coupled with these, by an earnest desire to "see the thing through;" by a laudable pride, that, having thus far borne our banner through the storm of war, they may uphold it till not a foe shall dispute its supremacy; and they now also indulge in the belief that the end of their struggles is not far off. If the heroes of scores of hard-fought battles can summon such a faith as this, who is there that cannot join with them in the belief that our success is certain, and that it is probable of accomplishment within the limits of a reasonable time? A recent letter from Richmond to the London *Times* alluded very significantly to the spirit of implicit faith which pervades the people of the North, and the almost total absence of it among the people of the South. The reenlistment of the old soldiers of our armies will increase this faith among us, and prove another source of despair in the Confederacy.

And now that the veterans are coming home, let the treatment extended to them be of the most heartfelt and enthusiastic nature. The country has become accustomed to military pageants, and the march of a regiment through our streets excites not so much interest now as that of a squad of police once did; but toward the returning regiments of veterans, who have resolved to add another three years' term to their record of honorable actions, there should be extended a reception and a welcome such as a truly grateful people gives to the defenders of its lives and property and government. Not alone in public ovations; not alone in the bubbling, evanescent enthusiasm of the street; but at home, in the social circle, everywhere that these gallant men appear, let them know that they are welcome, and that we truly appreciate the immense service they have rendered us. Those who have never seen with what avidity the soldier in the field seeks for and treasures up every word of commendation and encouragement from home, cannot fully appreciate the void of the soldier's heart which aches for the words and smiles and endearments of home and society. So we cannot make too much of them. It will be little recompense enough for the perils which these brave fellows have already encountered, to say nothing of the future. So wherever the uniform of a veteran appears honorably worn, let it be accorded a place, a respect, and a cordial greeting.

Hasty Corporations.—The London organ of the rebels, (the *Index*,) claims that 180,000 bales of cotton found their way through the blockade to European ports during the last year, and that they sold for upwards of six millions of pounds sterling. Most of this, it is said, was exported on account of private speculators; but had it been, as it should have been, exported and sold for the benefit of the Confederate Government, the rebel agents would have had all the money they could use for the purchase of warlike stores, ships, &c. The *Index* then proposes that in future all this business be conducted for the benefit of the rebel Government and the rebel credit.

We may tell these fellows, however, what they have probably by this time discovered for themselves, that it will be very little cotton they will get out this year, either on public or private account. The largest part of the cotton exported last year was by way of the Rio Grande and by way of Charleston, with lesser quantities through Mobile and Wilmington, while still smaller quantities were shipped from various obscure points along the coast to the West Indies, whence it was transhipped to Europe. Now the great outlets of Charleston and the Rio Grande are in our command; and the rebels in Europe will not get this year from either of these points enough cotton to make shirts for their backs. As regards Wilmington, we lately learned from the intercepted rebel correspondence that at that port hardly a ship could succeed in making its entrance or exit. From Mobile they used to do a flourishing business in running out swift light-draft steamers; but such a very large proportion of these have been captured during the last year or two, that the business has now almost ceased, and our sailors there complain that their chances of taking prizes are painfully limited.

Under these circumstance we fancy that even if the Confederate Government should determine that in future all the profits from the cotton that escapes through the blockade should enure to its own benefit, it will not make much money; and if the £3,200,000 which the rebel Government owes in Europe, and which is "represented by 260,000 bales of cotton," is not paid up until that amount of cotton runs the blockade, the holders of its bonds have not a very bright prospect before them.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

What is the Responsibility of the General-in-Chief—How Gen. Halleck Was Appointed—Who Conducts the War—A Correspondent's Criticism on the Battle of Fredericksburgh.

The Rebound, January, 1864.

Yes, gentle reader—I hope friendly reader—you and I have arrived at 1864, and the war is not ended! The bells are striking the lapse of time. They are tolling to their graves the departed dead and the living mourner. You will be a strange being, in these times, if, in that departed year, you have not wept over some one. You will be stranger yet, if you have not learned to sympathize with those who have. If so, then you and I can afford to speak of our public servants in that spirit of charity and forbearing which grief and suffering teach every human heart. I would do no injustice, and yet I feel that some inquiry into the conduct of our military affairs is due to the people and to the Government. Congress felt so, and raised a Committee on the Conduct of the War. The people feel so, and are constantly inquiring why this and that affair was not more warily conducted? The Secretary of the Treasury feels that more economy is needed to avoid financial difficulties. I have before me the notes of an officer, showing the most remarkable wastage in the Quartermaster's Department; not by corrupt or willful misconduct, but for want of foresight and prudence. I have just received another letter from a very intelligent gentleman in New England, holding Gen. Halleck to his responsibility for some of the blunders of the war. I shall quote some paragraphs of this letter for the purpose of answering, or getting others to answer the question, How far is the General-in-Chief of the army responsible for the conduct of the war? I think *that* is a difficult question. The practical military conduct of the war is carried on by Messrs. Lincoln, Stanton and Halleck, jointly; but how far any one of them may be strictly responsible will probably never be known. When McClellan was Commander-in-Chief, a terrible blunder and disaster took place at Ball's Bluff; but the most searching inquiry has never disclosed who was really responsible for that affair. No one supposes Mr. Lincoln had anything to do with it. Was it McClellan? or Stone, or the gallant but unfortunate Baker? Stone was imprisoned for that or some other cause, but no evidence has been furnished that he was not as innocent as either of the others. One fact was shown clearly, that it was *the want of proper boats for crossing*, which occasioned the loss. And the real question is, who is responsible for furnishing the means of transportation, or seeing that it is furnished? That is a vital question in an army. The want of transportation delayed Rosecrans; and let me tell you, reader, that the mismanagement now going on *will delay Grant also*. I understand Grant is not making the roads, but that they are made by independent officers, and the soldiers are not employed on them. It is to this *want of responsibility* to which the criticism of my correspondent tends. It is a vital point.

I know less of Gen. Halleck than of any man who has risen to eminence in the war. I never heard his name till it appeared as Major-General in the army. He was appointed General-in-Chief in consequence of difference of opinion between Pope and McClellan, as to the movements of their respective armies consequent upon the Peninsula campaign. Pope was opposed to McClellan's plans. Whether Halleck's appointment was made for merit or seniority, I never inquired. *One* thing I notice in his reports, and the same is true of most of the Generals, a desire to get rid of responsibility. I think this proceeds from the *divided distribution* of authority at Washington. Mr New-England correspondent seems to have examined details with much more care than I could, and he says: "Somebody is in fault, terribly, egregiously—who is it?" He gives the battle of Fredericksburgh as an illustration, and inquires:

"Have you, Sir, looked carefully into the history of the Fredericksburgh affair? I know how liable to error are military criticisms, through ignorance of all the facts, but in presence of evidence, definite and indisputable, common sense asserts, without presumption, the privilege of judgment. If, in such a case, defeat has followed, of necessity, the commission or omission of acts which could cause or avert disaster, the public has a right to condemn whomsoever committed the omission.

Apply these postulates to the Commander-in-Chief, in connection with the operations immediately preceding the Fredericksburgh tragedy, and we may judge, upon the maxim *ex uno disce omnes*, of that officer's probable merit, in the later prosecution of the war. The history of Gen. Halleck's part in that unhappy business, fortunately rests upon his own testimony before the Congressional Committee; and if my memory does not greatly deceive me, was substantially as follows:

Shortly after Gen. Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. H. visited its headquarters, where was submitted to him Gen. B.'s project of proceeding to Falmouth, (a three days' march,) crossing the Rappahannock, and occupying the heights. Gen. H. promised consent, provided the President approved it, and *then and there* wrote an order to the proper officer for the requisite pontoons. He returned to Washington the same evening, obtained the President's sanction, and thereupon ordered Gen. B. to advance *forthwith*.

Here, it would seem, Gen. Halleck considered his responsibility at an end; and that upon subordinates charged with providing the means of crossing the river, as well as upon Gen. Burnside himself, that responsibility *thence forward exclusively rested*. Apparently, he did not concern himself to inquire, before or after issuing the order, whether the pontoons could be procured in time, or to stimulate the activity of his agents in forwarding them. On the contrary, he insists that it belonged to Gen. Burnside to have sent on one of his staff, if he desired to hasten these preparations. To this Gen. B. replies, that he had been only five days in command; was probably less familiar than any other corps commander with the general condition of the army; and that his time was necessarily so engrossed in arrangements for so momentous an operation, that he had a right to expect every possible cooperation from Washington.

If in a crisis so solemn the scruples of official etiquette were permitted to set limits to the zeal of the Chief of the army, can any censure be too harsh or punishment too severe? For a far less crime was Admiral Byng shot upon his own quarter-deck. Would it have been anything beyond the exercise of very ordinary prudence, such as every man uses in his private business, to have suspended the order to march until assured that the pontoons were well on their way? Would it have derogated from official dignity to have *diligently labored* to expedite them? Would Napoleon or Wellington have thought it beneath their attention?

Instead of these obvious precautions, that doomed army was hurried blindly forward, to await during three fatal weeks the tardy pontoons; which time the enemy, following our march down the river, so improved, as to render the heights impregnable and their attack an act of supreme and cruel folly.

In view of the above facts, is it difficult to account for Beauregard's escape from Corinth, or the repulse of Rosecrans at Chickamauga? How many more victims are we to permit to be sacrificed by the ignorance and self-sufficiency of official dignitaries? Revolutionary France found the secret of success in the alternative presented to her Generals—victory or the guillotine. Nearly half a century ago I heard Rufus King say in the Senate, in relation to Gen. St. Clair, that the Romans required of a General not only that he should be brave and skilful, but that he should be *felix*. How far has Gen. Halleck fulfilled these conditions?"

So far, my correspondent. I shall only add this question—Where is the man to put in his place?

A Veteran Observer.

THE FAR WEST.

A Great Snow-Storm—Emigration from the East to the Gold Regions—Military and Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE GREAT SNOW-STORM.

After an absence of some weeks, I return to find this city just emerging from the snow. A terrible Northwester prevailed here some days since, and brought with it snow in quantities unparalleled in this region. The memory of the "oldest inhabitant," or of "any other man" runneth not back to such an event. The average depth of the snow from the mountains east to Western Illinois would not be less than eighteen inches in this latitude, and north of this it must be much deeper. The drifts have been enormous. All communication, East or West, has been interrupted for over a week. The State mails have all been delayed. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road was blockaded for several days, one or two trains been closed in drifts for that period. The result has been, that the business of the road is disarranged, and all trains have been more or less delayed. The freight business of this road is enormous. On my late trip, I noticed that the cold spell had made great havoc with the hogs, hundreds of whom died on the road with the cold. In Kansas, and on the plains, much damage has been done and suffering caused by this sudden and terrible storm. A number of trains were on their way in from New-Mexico, Colorado and Idaho. We cannot yet tell the results; but it is certain that men and cattle have perished in large numbers. The pecuniary damage is very great—more than it would be in ordinary seasons, as merchants, traders and freighters have all been preparing for the enormous emigration which the early Spring will see set in to the new Mountain Territories.

GREAT EMIGRATION WESTWARD.

People East have but little idea as yet of the wondrous development since 1858, when the Georgia and Kansas companies of prospectors discovered the "color" at the point where now stands Denver City. Since that time, five new territories have been organized, the population of which to-day is not less than 200,000. The entire white population of the auriferous territories of the Union as now organized—New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Dakotah, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and Washington, embracing an area of over a billion square miles, cannot be less than 350,000. With the exception of New Mexico and Utah, this population has almost entirely emigrated to these territories—the new West—since '58, and over one half of it since '60. Since the war began, the emigration has been immense. I do not believe that less than 25,000 persons crossed the State of Kansas during the last eighteen months, for the purpose of locating in the Mountain and Pacific Territories of the Union. A large proportion of this emigration has been caused by the convulsions of the past three years. When the Copperhead triumph in the new Territory of Idaho, by which a delegate of that stripe was elected, is remembered, it will be readily seen what I mean. From Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, much of the sympathizing element has been eliminated to seek a new home beyond (as it finally hopes) the penalties of conflict, and the duty required by the draft. A large number of deserters are also in these territories. Such a population might readily cause alarm; but the glorious check given to the rebel movements for the seizure of the Mountain Territory which were inaugurated in the New Mexican campaign, and the consequent security and consolidation of the loyal power, has removed this dread. Now, these men work better than they know. Fleeing from loyalty and duty, these race emigrants wrest from the primal granite and the bosom of the mother-mountains those auriferous treasures which shall strengthen the new Union; and, in their cowardly retreat, are but the pioneers of the grandest nationhood that ever crystallized itself into democratic forms.

But to leave enthusiasm. The war has given by one method and another an immense impetus to the development of the Far West. Everywhere it is evident the bowels of the cordilleran towns with wealth. The changes in the border population bring great results. The Spring will see a vast mass of emigration flowing westward. It were well if Congress in wise enough to appreciate the necessity of developing and direction, or at least indicating. If we are wise and liberal our grand cities need not be longer overawed by the flattering vicissitudes of Europe. The people who make mobs in New-York become in the West an important basic element upon which to found empires. Let us be wise. The wise must help the unwise to grow. Let us, therefore, take measures to direct as well as increase the great current of European emigration. Millions can find homes and independence in the new States and Territories of the West. In so doing we shall see the country grow to a position such as the fairest dream of Utopian thinkers has as yet but faintly encompassed. The great, vast Continental Republic, dimly perceived by the early Revolutionists, left by Jefferson, Franklin, Adams and the others; dwarfed and obscured since by the huge idol Slavery reared; but which is now looming up through the red mists of war and growing in the mirage of the revolutionary tempest, at last is seen to be a stupendous possibility.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

Affairs in this State, military, civil, social and political, are quiescent at present. The cauldron only simmers. The prospective appointment of Gen. Curtis over the revived Department of Kansas is very gratifying to a majority of the people, as is also the reported change at St. Louis. But little dangers now apprehended from a renewal of rebel bushwhacking on an extensive scale, though a very considerable amount of trouble will arise in the efforts at suppressing the disorders and marauding bands on both sides of the border. We are weeding out this class here by enlistments. But one thing is essential to the securing of peace to Western Missouri and Kansas, and that is, a very vigorous administration in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, so that the rebels may not have either time, opportunity, nor chance to organize for raids into this section.

It is believed that the proposed changes in departments and commanders will secure this. With Kansas, Colorado, (possibly New-Mexico,) the Indian Territory, and two tiers of Western counties in Arkansas, under the administration of Gen. Curtis and the energetic lead of Gen. Blunt in the field, the last remnants of Hindman's and Price's army will soon be swept away, while Gen. Rosecrans will hold Missouri and the balance of Arkansas firm to the Union. It would not be a bad idea to put Illinois under Old Rosey. Egypt would then get her deserts.

Gen. Ewing is still at Kansas City. The Tenth Kansas infantry, Col. Wm. Weer, is ordered to Alton, Ill., where it will be on duty at the Military Penitentiary. It has been doing duty at Fort Leavenworth. Col. Charles R. Jennison, of the Fifteenth Kansas cavalry, has been detailed as Post Commandant. A portion of his regiment is at garrisoning it. Three companies left this morning for Kansas City, under Lieut.-Col. G. H. Hoyt. Some misunderstanding rendered this necessary. In this regiment are included all of the scouts and men known hitherto as "Red Legs." Col. Hoyt was formerly their Captain. His Lieutenant is now Captain of a company. These men know every foot of the border, and will prove invaluable, it is believed, in hunting the remnants of bushwhacking gangs still left in Western Missouri. They are under good discipline, well drilled, and from their commander down are anxious to prove that the reports of their lawlessness is unfounded. There are several battalions of cavalry on the border, including the Ninth and Eleventh Kansas, the First and Fourth cavalry Missouri State militia. At Fort Scott there are three companies of the Ninth Kansas and Third Wisconsin cavalry, two of the Twelfth Kansas infantry, and one of the Eighteenth Iowa, with a section of a battery. Recruiting for another colored regiment is in progress. It is to be known as the Tenth United States colored volunteer infantry, and will rendezvous at this post. Officers have been quite successful so far. The snow, by stopping all work on the railroad and stream, will make colored recruits plenty.

RAILROADS.

Work has been suspended on the Kansas Valley Pacific Road, as also on the road from this point to Lawrence. The iron for forty miles was some time since shipped on the *Majors* for Wyandot. The boat grounded and now lies in the middle of the Missouri, ten miles below. This is quite unfortunate for our railroad interest. The contractors are endeavoring to procure trains to take the iron off and thus ship to destination. This city is moving most earnestly in endeavoring to secure an eastern connection direct to a point on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. That corporation has agreed to finish grading such a road and stock it, provided our citizens raise $200,000. This has been done, and if the weather moderates, early in the Spring will see cars running from Cameron, 40 miles east of St. Joseph, to the terminus opposite Leavenworth.

Lawrence is recovering rapidly from the effects of its terrible calamity. All of its merchants have recommenced business in temporary storehouses, and the citizens are bringing their families home. A telegraph is now in operation, and a daily paper—the *Tribune*—is published. The proprietor, John Speer, lost two sons in the massacre, and had his office and building destroyed. He is one of the old pioneers, having issued the first Free State paper in Kansas, and passed through all the trying times of '55 and '56. Such enterprise is worthy of commendation and support.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Politics threaten to occupy an undue share of attention in this State for the next twelve months. The reversion of Senator Lane's seat is to be hotly contested. It will be vacant on the 4th of March, 1865. Next Winter is the usual time for election, but it is surmised an effort will be made to frustrate the result by an election this Winter. Gov. Carney, who was nominated to the Executive chair by the strenuous exertions of Gen. Lane, against the advice and consent of many of his warmest friends, is now the principal candidate against the Senator, who is now in the field for reelection. It is also reported that the Hon. M. F. Conway may be a candidate against Lane. He will receive an earnest support, but will be sacrificed. The friends of the Governor promise him aid. Lane seems to be the strongest man so far. There is, however, evidently growing up a strong combination against him. The Senator is too powerful. His enemies are numerous. If there was a man of as much practical ability as himself, possessed with a good share of his energy, and acknowledged to be of a higher moral character, in the State and before the people, the task of unhorsing Gen. Lane might be easier. The contest will presumably be between Gen. Lane and Gov. Carney. The Legislature meets the first Tuesday in January. Its session will be the scene of numberless intrigues, and the coming campaign will be hotly contested. Charges of corruption of every conceivable degree and malfeasance of all description will be bandied about. It will be disgraceful enough to sicken the State, I fear, but may do good in the long run. Our State politics need an emetic, and, in the effort of the Governor to forestall the Senator, may obtain the needful treatment.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN ARKANSAS.

From the District of the Frontier we have late dates. The telegraph has already told you of the gallant defeat of Quantrell's command in Arkansas by Capt Brenan, of the Third regiment Indian brigade. It is not believed that marauders will be permitted to cross the Arkansas. Col. Wm. A. Pfaniter is now in command of the territory, and when less strongly supported he kept them at bay.

Everything is quiet at Fort Smith, headquarters of the District of the Frontier. The town is busy. Soldiers occupy the principal stores. The streets are thronged with refugees. A late letter I received from there says:

"The streets are crowded with butternut refugees and clumsy recruits for the Second Arkansas cavalry. This regiment is about full; its ranks were decided considerably by the arrival of about two hundred Arkansians, under Col. Monroe, that have fought their way from rebeldom to get within our lines. These men were conscripted into the rebel service, and evidently do not like the honor of fighting for Jeff. and keeping themselves of the meantime. I have no doubt that most of them are most ously loyal to the Government.

Yesterday a full company of "Mountain Feds" came in and joined the Second Kansas cavalry. These men, with a bravery and endurance that cannot be too well appreciated, have lain in the mountains for more than a twelve-month, and been pursued and tracked more as beasts than men, yet their love of a united nationality and attachment to their country's cause has never permitted them to waver for a month. I believe that there is as much loyalty in Arkansas to-day as in our neighbor State."

The forces at Fort Smith and vicinity are the Second Kansas cavalry, Major Hunting; Second Arkansas infantry, Col. Harnan; the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, Col. Moonlight; the First and Second Kansas, Cols. Williston and Clayton; the Eighteenth Iowa, and detachments of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, Maj. Calkins, and Twelfth Kansas infantry, Maj. Kemper. Two Second Kansas batteries, Capts. Harris and Hinkle Indiana, Capt. Rabb, and a battery of howitzers is also there. At Van Buren, Col. Thos. Sevastian, Thirteenth Kansas, commands a brigade, consisting of Thirteenth Kansas, two battalions of Third Wisconsin cavalry, and Third Kansas battery, Hinkle's. The First Arkansas cavalry, Col. Drennen, is at Ozarks. The First Arkansas cavalry and battery are at Fayetteville, 60 miles north.

Col. Pomeroy has the Kansas brigade, three regiments, with the Sixth Kansas cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Cameron, at Fort Riley and on the line of the Arkansas.

Recruiting is proceeding briskly. Maj.-Gen. Blunt is at Fort Scott, acting as Recruiting Commissioner. He has already 700 men for the Eleventh regiment United States Colored Volunteers. Gen. Blunt is paying especial attention to the organization. Officers and men are being selected with great care. Capt. Brooks, Twelfth Kansas, has received the commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, and will be examined at St. Louis. Capt. H. E. Noah, of the Thirteenth is nominated to the Majorship.

The health of the command is excellent. Refugees constantly arrive from Northern Texas, and several hundred have enlisted. All are anxious to have Gen. Blunt restored to his old command, and put in motion against Paris and his ragged remnants.

The strong Union sentiment in Arkansas is a most encouraging and healthy sign. That State will be restored to the Union within sixty days, free and loyal. Col. Crowe, of the Second Kansas, one of the most vigorous officers on the border, spoke in this city a few nights since. He is on his way to Washington to have settled a question of rank. Col. Crowe has scoured the country between the Territory and Little Rock, and knows the people's sentiments thoroughly. The "Feds" are largely in the majority and undoubtedly radical. They are for obliterating slavery's last trace. Gen. Curtis, Col. Jeffords, and others are doing yeoman's service. Thus return the "wayward sisters," "disenthralled, regenerated, redeemed." R. J. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish all information in his possession touching the arrest and incarceration of certain soldiers of the Ninth Minnesota regiment by the military authorities of Missouri, at Jefferson City. Mr. WILKINSON said a negro had come into the camp and told the soldiers that he was a freedman, and that his former master, a rebel, had gone into the service of the Confederate Government. He also said that by permission of the commander of the post, Gen. Brown, his wife and children were imprisoned for the purpose of being taken South for sale. These soldiers of the Ninth Minnesota, having been recently sent down there, had made this message, and made efforts of them started out for their rescue. Reaching the depot, they found a train of cars there with the passengers all on board. They took the women and children out of the hands of the traders, and delivered them over to the husband. Hereupon forty of the soldiers were arrested, thrown into prison, and remain there now.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) remarked that scores of soldiers had been confined in dungeons in Missouri for hurrahing for "Jim Lane." Some of them were afterward released, and the Colonel, by whose orders they were imprisoned, was himself made to hurrah for "Jim Lane." The subject introduced by the Senator from Minnesota is now undergoing investigation by the Legislature of Missouri. The officials appointed by Gen. CARLIN are the objects. The soldiers of Missouri are unconditional Union men. The officers, under the CARLIN régime, are sympathizers with treason.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) would venture the assertion that no State, in its military affairs, had been so badly managed as his own. He had received communications setting forth the facts in regard to this case, and they confirm the statements made by Senators, and they further allow that it is only part and parcel of the programme which has prevailed there for more than a year past. He could also indorse the statements of the Senator from Kansas in regard to the warfare which has been made in the State upon the Free-Sellers. It has not been done alone by the Gamble dynasty, boldly sanctioned and urged on by the military commander of the United States in that department, Gen. SMOCKTON. He trusted the Senate would review the whole subject and take proper action upon it.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., (Union) for the expulsion of Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., (Dem.) being in order,

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union) said he hoped it would be postponed, though for himself he was prepared now to vote for the expulsion of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. HOWARD, of Mich., (Union) was opposed to taking up the resolution at present. It was a grave question. It was important to the Senator from Kentucky, and to the good name and fame of the body, and to future history, that the subject should receive careful consideration. He hoped it would be over a few days, as it was his intention to say a few words upon it. It is a grave and deeply important matter, as the Senator from Kentucky will discover when it comes before the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS was well aware of the gravity of the resolution he had offered and of the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts. He was not surprised to hear the Senator from Kansas announce his purpose to vote for his expulsion. The resolutions which he had submitted were laid upon the Senate table on the 5th inst., and every one has had an opportunity to see them. The Senator from Massachusetts, on Friday, drew up an indictment against me, embodying a resolution requiring my expulsion. I am, as it were, under arrest, not exactly a military, but still a sort of arrest. I am entitled to a seat on the floor, or I am not. That is the question I want decided by the Senate to-day. If the Senate were not prepared for the discussion, I would be willing to postpone the matter, but I presume that every Senator here, like the Senator from Kansas, is prepared to vote upon the subject. It is a matter of injustice that I should be left suspected before the Senate. The Senator from Massachusetts avows he has undertaken this matter without consultation; that solitary and alone he put this suit in motion against me. The Senator from Michigan avows his intention to say something. Be it so. I suppose other Senators will have something to say. There will, therefore, be ample time during the debate for Senators to study the import of the resolution. Senators can well conceive the position in which I am placed. I only ask justice, and that Senators shall act to me as they would that others should act to them. I hope the Senate will consider the subject at once.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) thought the Senate should consider the subject at once in justice to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) concurred with the Senator from Maryland.

The Senate resolved to consider the resolution.

Mr. DAVIS, not wishing to force the matter upon the Senators until they were fully prepared, moved that the resolutions of Mr. WILSON be made the special order for Wednesday, at one o'clock.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, were submitted by Mr. HENDERSON.

They declare, first, that slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States; second, that Congress, whenever a majority of the members elected to each House shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislature of a majority of the several States, shall call a convention for procuring amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification be proposed by Congress.

DEATH OF SENATOR BOWDEN.

Mr. CARLILE announced in appropriate terms the death of Mr. BOWDEN, and moved the usual resolutions of condolence, and that the Senators wear crape for thirty days, and, as a further mark of respect, that the Senate adjourn.

Messrs. WILSON and WILSON followed in appropriate eulogies.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Mass, (Union,) introduced a bill relating to pilots and pilotage.

Mr. FENTON, of N. Y., (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the payment for the loss or destruction of property of loyal citizens by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. FARNSW introduced a bill for the construction of a military and postal railway between Washington and New-York.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Ill., (Union,) introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal, uniting the Mississippi with the Northern Lakes.

Mr. WILSON, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill requiring the ascertainment of the damages sustained in Lawrence and other places in Kansas by guerrilla raiders.

Many bills on a large variety of subjects, in addition to the above, were also introduced and referred.

MISS DICKINSON IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) offered a resolution, granting the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON to deliver an address to increase the funds of the Freedman's Aid Association.

Mr. ASCOE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost, by Yeas 46, Nays 79.

The resolution was then adopted.

THE FRAUDS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Accusations seriously affecting the official integrity of Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER in the discharge of his duties, while in command of New-Orleans, have been publicly made; and whereas, other military officers have been charged with delinquency, oppressive conduct and committing at Pensacola; and, whereas, it is alleged that there have been contracts for military supplies in the Military and Naval Departments; and whereas, reports and rumors show that in the Custom-house of New-York, and other branches of the Treasury Department, the revenue law has been defrauded and (reasonable aid given to disunionists; and whereas, it is apparent that general demoralization and incapacity pervade the Executive branch of the Government to an extent which calls for the interposition and preventive legislation of Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate and ascertain the foundation for these accusations, with power to send for persons and papers, to take testimony under oath, to make recommendation of necessary reforms, and to report at any time.

Mr. SHANNON, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to lay the proposition on the table.

The motion was agreed to by the following vote: yeas, 77; nays, 66.

YEAS—Messrs Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Brown of Western Virginia, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Higbee, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Morrison, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Sehenck, Scofield, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Train, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Cosfroth, Cox, Crawford, Dawes, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Fenton, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Pendleton, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Smith, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Washburne of Illinois, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

NOT—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, A. W. Clark, F. Clarke, Cobb, Cox, Donnelly, Dunn of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Higby, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Morrison, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pike, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Scofield, Shannon, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

REIMBURSEMENT OF SOLDIERS FOR LOSSES.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the soldiers of the money withheld for the loss of clothing, &c., thrown away in the exigencies of the service by the command of their officers.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for the expenses she incurred in calling out her militia during the rebel invasion.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

DEATH OF SENATOR BOWDEN.

A message was here received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator BOWDEN.

Mr. BROWN, of West Virginia, (Union,) delivered a *eulogy on the private and public character of the deceased.*

The usual resolutions of respect were then passed, and as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

There was not a quorum present and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual statement of unclaimed deposits and dividends in the Merchants' Exchange Bank. Deposits, $21,421; dividends, $30,-979. Adjourned.

THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR.

Examination of the Pirates.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 11.

In the examination of ALMON, KEITH and SMITH, before the Police Court, to-day, Mr. HUTT, the policeman, testified that he showed ALMON the warrant, which he held in his left hand during the attempt to arrest. As soon as he saw WADE in the boat, he made for him, and called to them to stop, but the crowd shouted "Go on." He then pointed a pistol, and the boat began to back, when ALMON seized his arm. KEITH tried to get possession of the pistol. He was also seized by SMITH. During the scuffle the boat moved off. He did not intend to fire. He was prevented from making the arrest through the interference of these men.

The City Marshal testified that warrants were issued by the Mayor and given to Mr. HUTT. He was present, and corroborates HUTT's statement. He also called to the boat to stop, which it did, until urged to proceed by the crowd.

The case was continued.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Jan. 11.

In the *Chesapeake* case to-day, CHARLES WARNER testified that he attended a meeting in St. John, at which Capt. PARKER, ROBINSON, ZELY, McKENNY, and others were present. Capt. PARKER said he wanted a crew to go to New-York to capture a vessel; he stated that he had a commission from the Confederate Government, and the witness understood the crew was to be engaged for the Confederate service. This closes the evidence for the prosecution.

The Court then adjourned until Friday.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Senate of Maryland to-day passed a resolution appointing a Committee to wait on the President to protest against the operations of Gen. BANKS in seizing slaves in Maryland. The House refused to concur by a vote of 27 to 23—29 members not voting.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 11.

The steamer *Commercial*, from Memphis, has arrived with 355 bales of cotton for New-York and 100 for St. Louis.

It is rumored that FORREST has been reinforced, and contemplates an attack on Memphis.

The Queen of Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 11.

From returns received at the office of the Paymaster-General of this State, it is conclusively shown that the quota of Connecticut, under the last call of the President, has been filled, and that there is a surplus of 500. Meanwhile, the Thirtieth Connecticut regiment is being recruited, and enlistments, both in the field and at home, are progressing rapidly.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $3,-220,200 Five-Twenties to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to Dec. 12th. The sales for the last week were over $12,000,000. Less than $40,000,000 remain unsold.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. N. J. Jackson, U. S. A.; Count Moukanoff, Russia; Marcus P. Norton, Troy; Geo. L. Reyes and family, Vermont, and Wm. Sherlf, Colorado, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mon. A. Van Vechten, Albany; Col. W. D. Warren and wife, Washington; Col. F. O. Beaver, U. S. Volunteers; Lyman Kingy, Providence, and Capt. John Gallagher and wife, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Col. W. T. Bennett, U. S. A.; J. T. Lockwood, Buffalo; M. J. Murphy, St. Louis, and H. B. Norton, Bergen, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Telegraphic Chess Match.

An interesting trial of skill through the medium of the electric telegraph was initiated last evening between an association of amateurs holding their meetings at No. 180 Bowery, New-York, and known as the "Paulsen Chess Club," and the Chess Club of Philadelphia. On the present occasion the Philadelphians are represented by three of their ablest players, Messrs. WHITEMAN, KRICHBIL and THOMAS, and the New-Yorkers by Messrs. BAMBRIDGE, JOHNSTON and CHERRIE. The preliminaries having been agreed upon and New-York having won the "toss" for first move, their Committee assembled at the office of the People's Telegraph, No. 21 Wall-street, where the Philadelphia players were represented by Mr. MYRON J. HAZELTINE as umpire, at 7 o'clock precisely. The latter gentlemen also met in consultation at the Philadelphia terminus, Mr. S. W. WALKER acting as umpire in behalf of the Paulsen Club. A dispatch having arrived expressing the readiness of the Philadelphians to commence play, "1 P to K 4" was sent forward as the first move for New-York. "1 P to K 4" was instantly returned from Philadelphia, when the game progressed in the following manner. We should premise, by the way, that a special stipulation was introduced into the agreement providing that fifteen minutes should be the extreme limit permitted for the consideration of any one move:

NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
1. P to K, 4	1. P to K, 4
2. Kt to K B, 3	2. Kt to Q B, 3
3. B to Q Kt, 5	3. P to Q R, 3
4. B to R, 4	4. Kt to K B, 5
5. P to Q, 4	5. P takes P
6. P to K, 5	6. Kt to K, 5
7. Castles	7. B to K, 3
8. Kt takes P	8. Kt to R, 4
9. Kt to K B, 5	9. Castles
10. P takes Kt	10. Q takes B
11. Kt takes B ch	11. Q takes Kt
12. B to K B, 4	12. B to K B, 4
13. Kt to B, 3	13. Q R to Q
14. Q to K, 2	14. Kt to K, 3

The time agreed upon for adjournment, 10½ o'clock, having now arrived, further hostilities were postponed until 7 o'clock P. M. this day, when it is expected that the contest will, in all probability, be decided in the course of the evening.

The Late Archbishop.

In reply to an invitation from the Very Rev Administrator of the Diocese, the following telegraphic dispatch was received from the Secretary of State:

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5, 1864.

Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, Administrator of the Diocese of New-York:

VERY REV. AND DEAR SIR: I regret more deeply than I can express that indispensable official engagements will deprive me of the sad satisfaction of attending the obsequies of the late Archbishop, and thus manifesting, in the only way now possible, the respect and affection which I have so long cherished toward him as a faithful friend, a pious prelate, a loyal patriot, a great and a good man.

W. H. SEWARD.

The following reply was received from Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, in answer to a similar invitation:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1864.

VERY REV. DEAR SIR: I have received your announcement of the death of Archbishop HUGHES, and your invitation to attend his funeral. As the Legislature has just assembled, it is not possible for me to leave the Capital of the State. I regret it is not in my power to be present, by my attendance, my respect for the memory of one of the marked men of our country. The life-long labors of the late Archbishop will tell for a long period upon the literature, the religion and the charitable institutions of our land. In a few years the City of New-York will be adorned by a magnificent Cathedral, the broad foundations of which were laid under his supervision and care. So, too, in the future will the interests of learning, religion, and charity be built upon the groundworks which he has established during his long and laborious life. The progress of events and the growth of our country will not throw his memory into the shade, but they will develop and make more clear his influence upon the social condition of our people.

Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Very Rev. WM. STARRS, Administrator of the Diocese of New-York.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A young man named WM. G. KETCHAM, son of Mr. E. KETCHUM, proprietor of a livery stable in Love-lane, died at DEMLAND's hotel, in Jamaica, on Sunday evening, in consequence of the cold. He had been driving a party to Hempstead, where they took supper. On the return he became stupefied, and the lines were taken by some one of the party. On arriving at the hotel, KETCHAM was taken into the bar-room, and although every effort was made to resuscitate him, he expired in about one hour thereafter. The deceased leaves a wife, but no children.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.

Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO. And all Druggists.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

Dec. 23, 1863. No. 62 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,

No. 606 Broadway, New-York.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Pease's Catarrh Snuff is too well known to need long-winded notice. Those who use it (and they are legion) are living witnesses that it is the best key for diseases of the head. In family boxes, 25 cents. by all druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HIGGS & COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives. Instead of the dull, dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S MINNEHAHA HAIR GLOSS, unexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.

HOYT'S EXCELSIOR TOILET POWDER imparts beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin and preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:

Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.

MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.

Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. Manufactured and signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Nonpareil" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 307 Centre-st., 2d floor.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes; costs but $2; with 12 views $3. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 306 Broadway, 3d floor, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's.—Military Goods, and a large stock of Furs for ladies and gentlemen, at cost, No. 216 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Depot No. 109 Maiden-lane.

DIED.

COLES.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, EDWIN BUTLER, son of Edwin B. and Sarah Townsend Coles, in the 4th year of his age.

CUMMING.—On Monday, Jan. 11, CHARLES L., third son of Robert L. and Marion H. Cumming, aged 3 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, No. 329 West 24th-st., New-York.

DOYLE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 10, THEODORE DOYLE, aged 36 years.

Officers and members of Empire Lodge No. 84, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, this day, (Tuesday,) 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 161 Mercer-st. By order,

JAMES SADLIER, N. G.

ELLIOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 9, MARGARET, wife of Capt. Samuel Elliott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 231 Park-av., second door from Clinton-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FAIRCHILD.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., after a painful and lingering illness, ROBERT N. FAIRCHILD, formerly of Ogdensburgh, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARRIS.—In Monday, Jan. 11, GEORGE HARRIS, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment on Thursday morning.

HARVEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, after a short illness, ABBY C., beloved wife of Thomas I. Harvey, and youngest daughter of John D. and Ann Gale, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 101 West 29th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, Mrs. MARY LAKE, relict of Daniel W. Lake, formerly of Staten Island, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, upon the arrival of the 10 o'clock boat from New-York.

McGUIRK.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, of consumption, Miss ELIZA ANN MCGUIRK, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 391 Washington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOORE.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, P. M., HOPPER MOORE.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, foot of West 56th-st. Carriages will be in waiting at Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, on Washington-square, until 1 o'clock P. M.

MALWELL.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 10, MARGARET FLORENCE, the only child of James E. and Mary C. Maxwell, aged 4 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Lefferts-st., third house east of Classon-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 12, at 2 P. M.

McCLANAHAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, AMELIA HARRISON, second daughter of Charles T. and Louisa McClanahan, aged 4 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the Whitney House, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the parents are invited to attend.

O'KEEFE.—On Monday, Jan. 11, of consumption, WILLIAM, youngest son of Timothy and Eliza O'Keefe, of Ballyhooney County Cork, Ireland, aged 24 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 363 East 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Sacramento, Cal., and Cork papers please copy.

OUTLEY.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, ELIZA, relict of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq., in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 28th-av. and 28th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

RIDFIELD.—In Clinton, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 10, SARAH S., wife of Eben Redfield, aged 61 years.

Funeral in Clinton on Wednesday, Jan. 13.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 10, 1864, at the residence of his father-in-law, J. F. Rogers, Esq., No. 148 East 21th-st., CHARLES S. THOMPSON, son of the late Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WARD.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, JULIA PRESCOTT, youngest child of Charles E. and Mary M. Ward, aged 1 year, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 202 2d-av., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the storming of Missionary Ridge, ORRIN HOFFMAN WHEELER, Sergeant-Major of the First Ohio Vols., aged 20 years, 9 months and 27 days.

WOOD.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, Mrs. HULDAH WOOD, aged 100 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and of her grand-children, Mrs. Jacob Valentine, Rev. George W. Woodruff and John Trimble, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. Valentine, No. 115 East 19th-st., without further invitation.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 403 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND TEN DOLLARS. FEATHER FANS in TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR sets. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 403 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPPLIED at 6 cents per quart. Address A. W. BROOKS, 43rd St. No. 165 East 43rd-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HASLEM, July 26, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 EIGHTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

C. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, wat

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS as rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, BANKERS and Investors will find it to their advantage to call at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 39 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, Bankers,
No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These Bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are not part and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, and will be changed for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

Interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 24 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan are open.

W. B. JUDSON, President.
No. 58 William-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS.

The Directors of the above-mentioned institution, in relation to the stock of said institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JAMES COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. HALL,
BENJAMIN H. BUTTON.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1864.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Negotiable Paper bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, less than forty-five millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent in at once, for the reason it is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium. The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Loan delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

Parties desiring to place one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 3 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of the Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 16th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid stock after that date.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 16th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS H. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS RE-ORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, December 28, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati R. R. Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Central Railroad, and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums to suit. Interest 7 per cent. Commissions charged. Applications in writing, with descriptions of premises, to be made to

WARREN C. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, No. 45 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on or after the 20th inst. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst.

ROBERT L. VIELE, President.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, January 15, 1864.—DIVIDEND—A quarterly dividend of SIX PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as formerly, with that formed in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 11 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. V. CLINTON, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 29, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES O. HOLBURT, Secretary.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on said Company's Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, in gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all Notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, from presentation at their office.

J. E. & W. DONNELL & CO.,
No. 120 Centre-st., New-York.

WANTED—CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Collins et al. vs. The President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE IS hereby given, that on the 14th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-House, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, dated by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and Rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 8th day of March, 1855, or now is, seized, possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, together with cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company at the time of the sale of the same, or which may thereafter be acquired by the said Company in any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of such property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold by the Court, of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust and mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1853, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $30,734 17, and also to enforce the rights and claims of the judgments covered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis H. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts prescribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANS,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKER, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 45 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. LOYD,
Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

JOHN A. ISBLIN,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on comm ssion.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 54 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 134, 211, 264, 312, 400, 402, 503, 520, 601, 626, 809, 862, 867, 1056, 1066, 1142, 1156, 1370, 1382, 1430, 1445, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. , 1863.

PEORIA AND QUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, Dec. 1, 1863.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES J. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Bank and three Inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 428 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE BOOKS FOR TRANSFER OF ALL classes of the stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railway Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., and be reopened on MONDAY, the 1st of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD will MEETS DAILY, AT NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERvices as the New-York Branch Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold. Stock of no speculation. Office, No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HANOVER BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$661,771 45	
Overdrafts	1,706 61	
Due from Banks	83,607 07	
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$90,146 68	
Specie	164,688 00	
Cash Items—viz: Notes and Checks in the Exchanges	920,880 27	
Checks	$775,563 00	
Indebtedness, Certificates	497,000 00—	1,272,563 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Demand Notes		105,490 00
Loss and Expense Account		11,274 44
Total		$3,131,163 22

LIABILITIES

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$120,000 00	
Total	$120,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	36,140 00—	90,851 00
Profits		121,334 28
Due to Banks		92,519 81
Due Depositors, on demand		1,826,504 25
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz., Unpaid Dividends		964 00
Total		$3,131,163 22

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—WM. H. JOHNSON, President, and THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier, of the Hanover Bank, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

W. H. JOHNSON, President.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1864.

JAS. W. HALE, Notary Public, N. Y. City.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax), payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 6, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD COMPANY,
St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 1, 1864.

CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF THE terms upon which the January, 1864, Interest will be paid upon the Missouri 6 per cents, Bonds issued to the Platte County Railroad Company, can be had on application to H. T. Morgan & Co., No. 35 William-st. It is desirable that holders should make an early decision, as the bondholders and Company are alike interested in an early adjustment of the question.

(Signed,) WM. OSBORNE, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., both free of Government tax, have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax), payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order,

GEO. HODGSON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 4, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMEIER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

18TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per share from the net earnings of 1863, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th to the 21st inst.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 86 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 476 BROADWAY,
(Branch Office No. 12 Wall-st.,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BERKMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 163 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand, free from Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

D. GILROY, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $600 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

D. P. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $956,598 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 3 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $200 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDERY. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN MOLEY, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from last inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHAS. FOSTER, President.
HENRY C. PIERREZ, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, this Bank will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, from WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. By order

M. D. VAN FELT, President.
J. F. COOPER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN FELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 12th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner THIRD-AVENUE and 22d-st. CHARTERED 1854. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTnership.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

R. S. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
L. S. BENEDICT,
H. C. SOUTHWICK.

JAN. 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 34 Park-row, New-York.

WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS F. CARTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT,
Special Partner.

JAN. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF J. S. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. S. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 16 South-st.

JACOB HOBART HERRICK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THI

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME. DR. A. M. HART, No. 5 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where he can be consulted confidentially. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

MANHOOD AND THE ERROR OF YOUTH. DR. POWERS, RESIDENT PHYSICIAN to the Howard Medical Institute, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, New-York, has published a book about 100 pages, containing full information of the cause of premature decay, with the means of cure. Every young man should read it before he marries. Sent free of charge to any address. Consultations strictly confidential. Hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS for Female Complaints. Sold at the Howard Medical Institute, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, New-York. Price $5 per bottle. Sent by express to any part of the country, with directions for use, on receipt of price. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

DR. RICORD'S REMEDY OF LIFE RESTORATIVE PILLS, prepared from the original formula of Ricord, and prescribed by him in his private practice, are sold at the Howard Medical Institute, No. 7 Bond-st., New-York, by DR. POWERS, Resident Physician. Price $5 per box. Sent by express to any part of the country, with directions for use, on receipt of price. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

DR. RICORD'S GENUINE VENEREAL PILLS, prepared from the original formula of Ricord, and prescribed by him in his private practice, are sold at the Howard Medical Institute, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, New-York, by DR. POWERS, Resident Physician. Price $5 per box. Sent by express to any part of the country, with directions for use, on receipt of price. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. POWERS' FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are sold at the Howard Medical Institute, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, New-York, by DR. POWERS, Resident Physician. Price $5 per box. Sent by express to any part of the country, with directions for use, on receipt of price. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET.—A RADICAL cure for these diseases, without the use of mercury, is effected by DR. A. M. HART, No. 5 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted. Consultations strictly confidential.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS are the great remedies for pulmonary consumption, liver complaint and dyspepsia. Prepared and sold by DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DR. JOHNSON, No. 14 DUANE-ST., NEW-YORK, has had 20 years' practice in the cure of all private diseases, recent or of long standing. Consultations confidential, and charges moderate. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET.—A POSITIVE CURE for these diseases without mercury, at DR. HOWARD'S Office, No. 17 Bond-st., near Broadway. Hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted.

PALLADIUM QUESTION.—A POSITIVE CURE for all affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Piles, Fits, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers, Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Fever and Ague, Chills, Mercurial Diseases, Blood Poisons, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Sterility, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Whites, Irregularities, Suppressions, Painful Menstruation, Uterine Diseases, Prolapsus Uteri, Ulceration of the Womb, Abortions, Miscarriages, Nervous Affections, Hysterics, Spasms, Fits, Epilepsy, Tic Douloureux, Paralysis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the Back, Kidneys, Loins, Limbs, Joints, Bones, Muscles, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, Wakefulness, Dizziness, Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Flatulency, Worms, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Headache, Pains and Aches of all kinds, Fevers, Inflammations, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Green Sickness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Gout

CHARGES OF OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Superintendent Kelly on the City Inspector's Department.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1863.

Thomas R. Carr, Esq., Superintendent Sanitary Inspection:

SIR: Believing in common with a large number of our fellow-citizens, that serious evils exist in the organization of several of our City Departments, and that particularly in the Department of the City Inspector there exists ample room for investigation, with a view to the adoption of prompt measures of reform, we take the liberty of requesting from you as Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, answers to the following questions:

First—Is the present sanitary system of the City conducted with a sole view to the public health and economy, and if not in what particulars is it defective, either in the form of its organization or other means to securing that object? Are its expenses greater than are necessary, and if so, how are they incurred and how may they be reduced?

Second—As to the particular branch of street cleaning, what, if any are the defects in the present management, either by a necessary part of the existing system or as an abuse of that system? Can it be efficiently conducted at a less rate of expense than at present, and how can such reduction, if any, be effected?

JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
Chairman Twenty-first ward Citizens' Association.

E. L. BOLLES,
Chairman Eighteenth Ward Citizens' Association.

REPLY OF MR. CARR.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY INSPECTION AND STUDIES,
Dec. 30, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: To answer fully the several questions contained in your letter is to place me in an awkward position in relation to the interests of my superior, the City Inspector; and it also involves the safety of other interests, which, being personal, I shall pass over without further notice.

To your first question I would answer that we have no Sanitary Department in the City at all commensurate with what the name implies. Beyond even this pretense, the City is an arena of all means to guard against disease, pestilence or contagion, as if such emergency had never been provided for. I make this admission with regret, but it is due to candor that the facts should not be concealed. Unsuccessful as have been previous City Inspectors in charge of this Department, owing to the interference and hostility of certain members of the Board of Aldermen, it is now far worse under the administration of the present incumbent. The causes of this state of things are numerous, a few will enumerate. In the first place, it is with every effort to avoid personalities that I intimate that the present incumbent has no claim to the possession of those literary qualifications which are, to a great degree, necessary to the intelligent discharge of his duties as a custodian of the public health. This being the case, how is it possible that duties calling for the use of a peculiar intellectual experience, can be faithfully performed by this officer? With these admitted disqualifications, it is impossible that he can intelligently direct those under him, and from a consequent unwillingness to take advice from those who, from experience, are competent to advise, nothing is done, and the health of the City is left to take care of itself. This is a sad state of things; but the description is by no means an exaggerated one. Under other circumstances the propriety of these remarks might be questioned; but here their introduction is unavoidable, for it must be understood that the success of our sanitary system depends more upon the intellectual qualification and capacity of the City Inspector to clearly understand and direct affairs than to any other rule. I speak from personal knowledge when I say that for the last six months not a sanitary measure has received attention beyond the cleaning of the streets. For all practical purposes, it had been as well if no Sanitary Department were in existence, and yet the City pays for this neglected duty $112,000 annually [or $130,000 for contingencies, which latter is purely an election fund; $60,000 taken from this $132,000, properly applied, would be all-sufficient to give full efficiency to the labors of this department. And yet, with this immense fund at command, and yearly expended, the startling fact presents itself that at least two thousand lives are annually sacrificed in this City owing to the absence of all system in our sanitary regulations. Besides, there is a greater amount of sickness in this City than pest to your population considered, than in any city in the Christian world. The fact cannot be concealed, however it may be varnished over; and it is the knowledge of these facts that gives a certainty to the expression that this state of things, bad as it is, will yet be worse, if the health of the City remains to be tampered with by an irresponsible, indifferent and selfish band of politicians. Qualifications or fitness to office, so far as my experience extends, are the very last considerations with these men. The Board of Aldermen still claim the right to appoint and remove, and this right is essentially connected by the City Inspector. Political and personal considerations are the only guarantee for success, and the usefulness of the parties thus selected to discharge the responsible duties thus intrusted to them can be readily conceived.

The present City Inspector is impressed with the one idea, that if the streets are kept clean there is nothing more to do, and, under the present management, nothing more can be expected. On an examination of the annual sanitary reports of England or France, the mind is astonished by the vastness of research, investigation and scientific elaboration which these reports contain; and yet, strange to say, street-cleaning, instead of being the all-absorbing feature of these documents, is not even mentioned. But with this department, of late, it is the only consideration, inasmuch as it involves the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Take from it the work of street-cleaning and all control over the cleaning of the streets, combining it simply to sanitary affairs, and it would be the least sought after by our politicians of any of the departments of the City. And to the completion it must come at last, if the health and lives of the community are worthy of consideration.

I do not hesitate for a moment to characterize the present expenditures of the public money for electioneering purposes as the most stupendous fraud ever practiced upon an overburdened community. I do not charge the commission of this fraud upon any one person, for it is participated in by a combination of men known as "the ring," who are interested not only in heaping up the present expenditures and costs, but in adding to them, to make them, if possible, double what they now are. Commencing with the Hackley fraud, by which certain officials realized for their votes and influence a sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars, and continue the inquiry down to the present moment, and we have the fact before us that the City has been robbed of nearly half a million of dollars. If the resolution now pending in the Board of Aldermen, authorizing to pay the Hackley contract for work done by City Inspector DELAVAN after said contract was declared null and void, the consequence will be that HACKLEY will sue and recover damages and full pay down to the time of such decision as the Court may make, and again possess himself of the contract. This would involve a further loss to the City of all the money spent upon the streets for the last six months, amounting to at least a quarter of a million more. Whether the originator and first contractor contemplated such a result I am not prepared to say, but it must be allowed by even the most charitable that the present management has been a most fortunate one for him. Hackley's contract for the cleaning of the streets of the Fifth ward, as originally let, was at the rate of $1 per yard, and the amount of money in 4 sir estimation would be too great. Then the means by which Hackley obtained his street come to light, and the expenditure resorted to cover up that fraud—now at work—at the expense of the City, are exposed, the public will then be enabled to judge of a condition of things which their unsuspiciousness have heretofore failed to realize.

The City Inspector, in his communication to the Common Council of recent date, shows that he is expending, by the month, about two hundred and fifty to six hundred dollars a week in cleaning the streets. Two hundred dollars per week, would have been sufficient to have thoroughly cleaned all of the large accumulation of filth left by contractor HACKLEY. After the accomplishment of that result the work would have been done at about one half of what he was then expending, and it was the knowledge of this fact that caused his removal.

He did give bets: the second which it would have cost the City for six ... ping the streets under Col. DELAVAN, had he been permitted to retain his place. The sum would be paid by ... from the general Street Inspection attached to this bureau. The total number of street sweepers an... 4 carmen required was three hundred and twenty-two. Up to the first of the present month, under ... administration of the present incumbent, we have ... from six hundred and fifty to eight hundred—and at ... ter expenditures in proportion. The total cost to the City from my estimate amounted to $215,000 for the year. Under the present system it is at least $650,000. Within the last four months a monthly contractor ... presented to me in person a written and signed agreement, by which he offered to freight from the City its ... ashes and dirt for a term of years, free of expense, and to give security for the faithful performance of the work, in sums of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. I referred him to the City Inspector, but not meeting with success, he subsequently called upon the Comptroller and Mayor, urging the acceptance of his proposal. There was no just reason why the proposal should not have been accepted on the spot by the City Inspector. You will perhaps ask, why then was it refused? ... At present I am not prepared to answer this question. One thing, however, is certain, that the City still continued to pay for work that it need not have cost it one cent, the sum of forty to fifty thousand dollars annually. In addition to this, there are clerks in this department who receive from $600 to $2,000 a year, who have never performed an hour's work.

I trust that proper investigation into such a state of things will be promptly made to the proper authorities, and that this system of leeching the public and the tax-payers may be summarily abolished.

The present annual cost of the Sanitary Department, as stated, is $663,000 the report says; other estimates on a liberal scale would be for sanitary purposes, salaries and contingencies included; street cleaning, $60,000; allowing for increase of pay to men since the completion of estimate, $250,000—total, $310,000. Difference in favor of the City, $373,000, or $63,000 more than sufficient to carry on all the legitimate operation of this department.

A resolution passed by the Common Council a few days before the present City Inspector came into office, conferred upon that incumbent the double power to receive and disburse public moneys. Such powers were never before granted to any department of the City Government. These powers as it is believed practically ignore the existence of the Comptroller Department. I do not hesitate to say that these are most extraordinary powers, such as no honest man ought to desire to exercise. I respectfully recommend the repeal of said resolution.

There are many valuable recommendations and suggestions contained in the report, which, in my judgment, are eminently practical, and therefore worthy of your earnest consideration. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Several Large Warehouses in Beekman-street Destroyed.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE $150,000.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, the police of the Second Precinct discovered smoke issuing from the basement of No. 59 Beekman-street. The alarm was at once given, but before the water could be got on the fire it was discovered that the flame and smoke were so great on the Ann-street side of the block, that it was with difficulty the hose could be brought to bear upon it.

The building where the fire originated was five stories in height, and extended through to Ann-street, a distance of 175 feet. It was occupied by Messrs. BUCKLEY & Co., as a paper manufactory and wholesale warehouse.

There was a large quantity of rags and other combustible material stored in the basement and subcellar, and it was among this that the fire originated. This building was wholly destroyed. Thence the fire extended to No. 59 Beekman-street, also a five-story building, and extending through to Ann-street. It was occupied by Messrs. Lourson, Gourrow & Co., dealers in cutlery and hardware, with the exception of the second floor, which was occupied by the Whipple File Manufacturing Company. This building, with all its contents, is a total loss.

No. 57 Beekman, occupied by Messrs. BASSETT & MACE, as a twine and cordage manufactory, was also mostly destroyed. It was a five-story marble front building, and like the others extended through to Ann-street.

No. 55 Beekman-street was also considerably damaged by water.

No. 61 Beekman-street, occupied by Messrs. WOOD & WARD, wholesale dealers in paper, were very much damaged.

All the buildings above-named extended through to Ann-street, and, owing to the length of the buildings, it was for a long time impossible even for the steam-engines to throw streams of water into the centre of the buildings.

For this reason the flames obtained a greater headway than they would otherwise have done.

These stores were all fine new buildings, and were situated on the same ground where the paper warehouses of Messrs. DE GRAW & SON and others were burned down about four years ago.

Although we got to press the fire is still raging, but it is believed that the firemen have it under control, and that it can spread no further.

Sections of men from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Precincts were early on the ground, and rendered very valuable assistance.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, we have no means of obtaining the names of the owners of the buildings, or the amount for which they are insured. The aggregate loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

Grand Skating Carnival on Washington Pond.

Half an hour's ride by the Fifth-avenue cars from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, will bring one to the Washington Pond, where the first Grand Skating Carnival of this season came off yesterday afternoon and evening. This is also the first display of the kind that has been given for two years. Pains and labor were secondary considerations in the primary object of fitting up this beautiful pond with all the necessary conveniences tending to make it an attractive and comfortable spot for the lovers of that healthful and enlivening exercise. The area of the pond is eleven acres, and is so arranged on the sides by embankments, etc., that there is no difficulty presented in lighting it up on the darkest nights. The old house which is situated at the entrance, is a relic of Revolutionary fame, it having been used by WASHINGTON as his headquarters during the battles that were fought in that vicinity. It was built in the year 1600, and is consequently one hundred and sixty-four years old. Some of the old window lights, which are easily discernible, are still in the sash of one of the windows.

The President, Mr. F. F. OAKLEY, who has also charge of the Fifth-avenue pond in this City, made his arrangements yesterday complete, leaving nothing undone that could in any way add to the comfort and pleasure of those who favored themselves by visiting the pond. Music, under the direction of G. NETZER, leader of NETZER'S Brass and Quadrille Bands, enlivening, as it truly was, did its full share towards adding to the enjoyment of all present. In the evening a grand display of fire-works took place, making another acceptable feature in the programme. Had it been understood that this carnival was to be a fancy-dress affair, a more general display in that line would have been observable. There were a few, however, who made their appearance in tasteful and comic costumes. Among these were noticed one young lady who proved her love for Uncle Sam's dominions by enrobing herself in a dress of panting with a single silvery star glittering forth in the fore part of her head-dress. Among those present were several distinguished skaters, who afforded entertainment to all by a superior display of their ability in the art of skating. Mr. FARRELL, of Jamaica, who drew the prize last Winter at the Central Park, being among the number. About 10 o'clock the principal part of the visitors and skaters left the festive scenes, very few remaining after that hour. In about one week it is the intention of the enterprising President to give a similar display at the Fifth-avenue pond in this City, the same at that time being full. The weather was very agreeable yesterday, and notwithstanding old Sol's efforts to inculcate a thaw by process, as was more generally observable in the City, a mild breeze during the afternoon, counteracting that influence. Among those known persons were present during the afternoon and evening.

Brooklyn Amusements.

ENGLISH OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON, manager of the Park Theatre, has favored the people of Brooklyn with a week of English Opera, and the enterprise has resulted in success. On each night the beautiful house has been crowded with a brilliant and fashionable audience, whose gratification was insured by a rendition all but complete. Mme. BOSCHARD as *Arline*, the "Bohemian Girl," fully sustained the artistic requirements of the rôle, while Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL are as good and as popular in opera as they are in the concert-room. Mr. HARRISON is subject to the usual drawbacks of metropolitan managers. His rent is excessive, his orchestra insolently exacting, and his difficulties in filling the subordinate rôles are measured by the necessities of the cast. Last night he produced the "Bohemian Girl" for the last time but one in Brooklyn. The cast, with the single and fearful exception of Miss SHAW as the *Queen*, being charmingly excellent.

BARNEY WILLIAMS IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are advertised to appear in behalf of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next, in the afternoon. In aid of the same worthy charity, Mr. BONIFACE will play at the same place in the evening.

PRIZE FIGHT AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.—A prize fight took place yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, between JOHN KEATING, of Brooklyn, and RICHARD HOLLYWOOD, of Newark, N. J., the stakes being $300. Both are young men, and this was their first appearance in the prize ring. The Police received information on Sunday night of the intended mill, which was to take place near Fort Hamilton, at daylight on Monday morning. The principals, with their seconds and about 100 others, left the City about 2 o'clock, A. M., and arrived at the place designated a little before sunrise. A space of several feet square was cleared of snow, the ropes were arranged, and all was in order to commence business, when Capt. BROWN and a detachment of the Forty-eighth Precinct Police made their appearance, and the crowd scattered. The principals, seconds and others who knew the arrangements, got into their sleighs, and left the police behind. They proceeded to Sheepshead Bay, where, after a short time, a ring was formed, and the fight went on without interruption until the forty-seventh round, when the friends of KEATING cried out that HOLLYWOOD had played foul, by the unscientific proceeding of biting his antagonist. This caused a general rumpus, and KEATING was withdrawn from the scene and taken to a neighboring public house. Capt. BROWN, having been reinforced by Capt. RECORS, of the Forty-third Precinct, made his appearance at this time, and succeeded in arresting HOLLYWOOD and two others, who had no time to get away. KEATING and his friends made their escape. HOLLYWOOD was brought to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, and committed to await an examination. The fight lasted for one hour and seven minutes. Both men were considerably battered. The referee, it is understood, will decide in favor of KEATING, on the ground that HOLLYWOOD played foul, in biting him twice—once on the arm, and the last time on the shoulder, which being noticed by the seconds and others, KEATING was taken out of the ring. Among the spectators, were several persons who hold prominent official positions in this City.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—THURSDAY, Jan. 12.—Nos. 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35¾, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 17.

[Advertisement.]

A neglected cough, cold or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress, may terminate seriously.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "*the Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.—Every young man—and woman, too—wishes to know with certainty in what calling or pursuit in life he can accomplish most, do the most good, serve his friends the best, obtain a competency, provide liberally for the wants of himself, family, and others who may be dependent on him. He desires to place himself in that position for which he is by nature and acquirement best fitted, and in which he may, without doubt or experiment, secure success in life. Few men in the ordinary pursuits come so fully to their real capabilities. It is true that some, by mere accident or good fortune, without any definite knowledge of their own powers, stumble upon a situation to which they happen to be well adapted, and in which, without a struggle, they rise to eminence. They are said to be "lucky;" while thousands of other men, more highly educated or endowed, and with force and energy of character, pursue a respectable, though tiresome and "up-hill" employment, chosen without regard to their adaptation to it, which brings them "neither honor nor profit." These get a living, while many more drag out an unhappy existence, complaining of their hard lot, and their days in hope disappointment, pronouncing "life a failure." We have a remedy for this. It is scientific, and therefore reliable. By the aid of Phrenology and Physiology the true character, with all its capabilities, may be clearly indicated; the most suitable calling, profession or occupation to which each person is adapted, and in which he may best succeed, can be clearly pointed out, and you, reader, may thus learn how to rise in the world, and make the most of all your talents. Full written charts, with advice, given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S Imperial Dress Elevators. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress in graceful festoons, or the fashionable style, unlike all others. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Per U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. E. W. Serrell, Vol. Eng. and of Gen. Gillmore's Staff; Capt. R. F. Clark, Lieut. J. C. Jones, and Capt. W. H. Hutchings, of Gen. Stevenson's Staff; Col. J. C. Carmichael, Major R. B. Little, Capts. W. S. Hutchings, J. W. Sargent, F. Swan, H. S. Hagar, R. Dungan, C. Schleider, J. Mitchell, Wood, Lieuts. J. W. Chalfie, S. M. Zent, H. E. Hendricks, Chas. H. Barnes, J. Johnson, A. W. Fellows, C. H. Ballou, B. Coleman, H. Bosworth, M. F. Webster, C. C. Eddy, Brum, L. F. Ellis, J. Smith, all of U. S. C. T.; Chaplain Palmer, Dr. Schiels; Capt. W. W. A. Nicholson, Acting Ensign C. C. Kingsbury, Acting Ensign F. H. Crandell, Acting Master's Mate W. S. Bayne, Acting Ensign R. H. Chadwick, Assistant Engineer J. D. A. Allen, Acting Assistant Paymaster F. S. Stowe, all of U. S. N.; Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Stetson, Mrs. Fellows, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. D. P. Dearborn, Surg. J. S. Schell, Surg. O. H. Oaks, Dr. J. M. Craig, Dr. Norton, Capt. W. Powell, Commissary, Capt. E. Young, Capt. H. A. Lathrop, A. Lathrop, John Greenfield, S. F. Platner, R. H. Hall, G. A. Foxcroft, U. S. N.; L. Hankey, Mr. Stevens, H. W. Hayes, G. Lucas, A. Edwards, R. F. Howell, H. Howell, L. M. Nott, E. L. Beaderi, Almon B. Housted, C. B. Pollock, W. Sheppard, V. A. Ryan, Mr. Riddell, R. H. Willis, D. Barber, C. Lindsay, J. J. Degraw, J. D. Dougherty, O. Nicholas, G. A. Brannan, A. Miller—Cabin, 63, and 200 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets.. 9 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 25 | Gov. Island..11 13 | Hell Gate.. 12 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...MONDAY, Jan. 11.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras 36 hours, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster. Jan. 2, outward passed, 6 miles N. of Cape May. Off in with schr. ANN PIERCE, of Greenport, for Jas. Olsen, from Philadelphia for Wareham; sunk; the crew were in the rigging and on the masthead; took them off. The following are the names of the crew of the M. H.: Capt. Olsen, Wm. W. Goldsmith, first officer; J. Cook, steward; C. Goldsmith, A. Fish, the latter is badly frost-bitten. Stopped at Delaware Breakwater and put them on board the U. S. steamer Saratoga.

Steamship Fulton, Wetton, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 8, at 5 P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The screw steamer Star of the South arrived at Port Royal on the morning of the 8th.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 126 passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Passed through the North Channel for the first. Off Ar, put back a succession of severe gales from W. S. W. to W. N. W. Dec. 31, Charles Rees, alias Charles Needham, fell overboard, and was lost.

Bark Sheffield, (Brem. of London,) Dimelow, Bayona, France, Oct. 28, via Key West Dec. 28, and Havana 30th, with salt to Raymond & Embury.

Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Sanders, Marseilles Nov. 26, and Gibraltar Dec. 4, with salt, to Secor. Passed the 1st inst. off Barnegat, experienced strong gales from S. W. to N. W.

Bark Henry Buck, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Montevideo 23 ds., in ballast, to Welch, Carver & Olsen.

Brig Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, Turks Island, via Long Island Sound, 21 ds., with salt to G. P. Pennington. Was off the Highlands 1st inst., and was blown off and obliged to put into Newport for a harbor.

Brig Stranger, (of Montreal, N. S.,) Campbell, St. Martin's 16 ds., with salt to E. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Maple Valley, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wescott, Cape Kay, T. I., with salt to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Wm. Cousins, (of P. E. I.,) Bell, St. John, P. E. I., 16 ds., with sundry, etc., to master.

Schr. Henry Brown, Lathrop, Chincoteague 8 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. United, Anderson, Chincoteague 8 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. D. B. Taylor, Jayne, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Italian bark Lycurgus, from Palermo.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Jan. 10—Steamships McClellan and Merrimac.
Ship Siam.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Adriatic, for Galway, has anchored at Quarantine, and will sail Tuesday morning, 12th.

Spoken, &c.

Emma A. Hall—ship, of Portsmouth, from Cardiff for Singapore, Nov. 20, lat. 21, lon. 30 00.

Europa—Br. ship, sup. U. S. N., was seen, Dec. 2, lat. 18, lon. 33.

Indiaman—ship, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Nov. 26, lat. 30, lon. 26.

Isabella—ship, from London for Hong Kong, Nov. 21, lat. 28, lon. 28.

Tiger—Br. brig, of Newfoundland, from St. Martin's 19 ds. for New-York, Jan. 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Key, T. I., no date, brigs Princess Alexander, F. J. King, of and for New-York in 2 ds.

At St. John, P. R., Dec. 26, brig Rocka, from New-York, dischg.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 320 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 19, 1863.

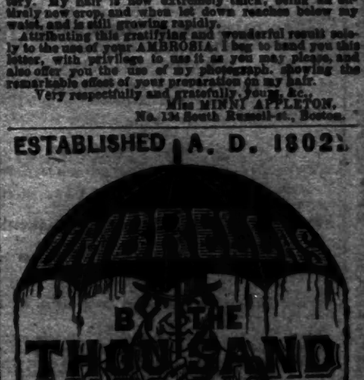
Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 463 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c., but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



THE RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE.

This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE and SELF-FILLING PIPE, SERVE MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco; free from odor, and *portable as a Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its UTILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY for ALL SMOKERS, at HOME or ABROAD. For the ARMY and NAVY it is invaluable. ARE YOU to friend's nothing could be more acceptable. SEARCHES will find it. Case is more convenient and agreeable companion. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 50, $5 to $6 75 and $8—the two latter *richly plated and engraved. Single cases* sent by mail, *post-paid*, on receipt of price, and 30 cents. Also the

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior yet, in *quality and flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general Trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and DEPOTS are invited to call and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All orders promptly filled.

J. JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.
RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 430 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, held in the session room of the Board, Feb. 11, 1864.

Present, Messrs.

JOHN KELLY,
DINES CARLIN,
PETER O'CONNOR,
PATRICK DOLAN,
PATRICK HAGAN,
JOHN W. MCKINLEY,
MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL,

Mr. John Kelley was called to the chair and John J. Hagan was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. John Kelly and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered to the Metropolitan Police Commission, and to Mr. John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, for the kind manner in which they have given all necessary aid, extended to the appointment of this Board for police assistance, and their willingness at all times to furnish a sufficient number of men to preserve order during important religious services at the cathedral or wherever else required, and particularly at the late extraordinary gathering of our people to pay their respects for the repose of our deceased and venerated Archbishop.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered to Police Justice Joseph Dowling, Daniel Carpenter, Inspector of Police; James Leonard, District Inspector; Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth District, and the officers and men under their immediate command, for the efficient, forbearing and humane manner in which they performed their arduous duties, and for the admirable order preserved at the cathedral during the obsequies of our lamented Archbishop, as well as for the two large services at the cathedral.

Resolved, That we are deeply indebted for valuable assistance rendered to us by ladies and gentlemen connected with the Cathedral and other Catholic churches of this City, who materially aided us in the performance of our duties during the past week, and to the press generally for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

On motion, it was resolved that these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and entered in the minutes of this meeting.

It was moved and seconded that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

It was moved that we do now adjourn.

JOHN KELLY, Chairman.
JOHN J. HAGAN, Secretary.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION.

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Bush, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have borne testimony in their favor. I have introduced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming the fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly,
LEVI G. BUSH.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I put none of my scruples against Dr. HOOFLAND'S German Bitters, but prescribed them in my own family, of the combination of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In the cases in which I used it, but sparingly, it did not fail to give relief. I add to these my further testimony to the above opinion.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. N. BROWN.
9th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turney, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters for my family frequently, I feel it to be my duty to say that I have been very much benefited by their use. I have been for some years afflicted with Dyspepsia, and have been troubled with a great deal of general debility of the system; it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNEY,
No. 122 South 10th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, Formerly Pastor of the Germantown (N. J.) and Millstone (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure to, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to my friends, troubled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be unsurpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Rockwood Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced much unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with many sufferers in my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Rockwood, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Hewson, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

DR. JACKSON—*Respected Sir:* I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me so much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,
J. S. HEWSON.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen..... $5

Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen..... $4

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottle will have much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the interested representations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.

Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Do not eat the advertisement and call for it.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY.